

DA 690  
.B96 W5















BURTON-UPON-TRENT.









Fig. 101

THE NEW GREEN CHURCH IN LEXINGTON, MASS.

A  
HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
Town and Borough  
OF  
BURTON-UPON-TRENT,  
WITH  
NOTICES  
OF THE  
SURROUNDING VILLAGES.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT:  
WILLIAM WESLEY.

1841

IA 690  
B96W5

10371  
'02

10371

10371





## PREFACE.

FOR a considerable portion of the following little work, the compiler is indebted to the "History of Staffordshire," by the Rev. Stebbing Shaw. This antiquary made most elaborate preparations for a history of his native county,—only a small portion of which, he lived to complete.\* As this work has now become scarce, and is too expensive to be possessed by ordinary purchasers, it is unnecessary to offer much apology for the appearance of the present volume.

In addition to Shaw's History, other and more modern sources of information have been referred to, and much care has been taken to make this volume as complete as possible.

To those gentlemen who have obligingly given their assistance, by communicating information not otherwise accessible, the Compiler returns his thankful acknowledgments.

A portion of the notices of the neighbouring Villages, has been derived from "Bagshaw's History and Directory of Derbyshire.

The Compiler is aware that there are several deficiencies in the work,—for these he asks indulgence; the difficulty of obtaining complete and authentic information on such subjects is considerable; he hopes, however, it will be found both instructive and interesting, and believes that it will convey to the reader, a better knowledge of our Local History than was previously possessed,

---

\* The whole of Shaw's manuscripts, drawings, and engravings, are now in the possession of William Salt, Esq., of Lombard Street, London.



## CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE.
EARLY HISTORY, ... ..	1
Remarkable events, ... ..	17
BURTON ABBEY, ... ..	28
Bequests, ... ..	29
Tithes, ... ..	37
Remains, ... ..	40
Abbey Church, ... ..	43
Abbots of Burton, ... ..	44
Dissolution, ... ..	53
Abbey Property... ..	54
THE BRIDGE, ... ..	57
PRESENT CONDITION OF THE TOWN, ... ..	64
Public Improvements, ... ..	65
Population,... ..	68
Local Government, ... ..	70
Markets and Fairs, ... ..	71
PLACES OF WORSHIP,	
Parish Church, ... ..	72
Monuments, ... ..	75
Holy Trinity Church, ... ..	79
Christ Church. ... ..	80
Congregational Chapel, ... ..	82
Wesleyan, Salem, General Baptist, and Primitive Methodist Chapels, ... ..	83
TRADE AND MANUFACTURES, ... ..	84
Brewing Trade, ... ..	85

# PUBLIC BUILDINGS, INSTITUTIONS, CHARITIES, &c.

Town Hall,...	89
Grammar School, ...	90
Allsopp's, National, and British Schools,	91
Natural History Society, ...	92
Literary Society, ...	92
Burton Cattle Insurance Association, Burton, Uttoxeter, & Ashbourn Union Bank, ...	93
Savings' Bank, Poor Law Union, Medical Dispensary, Inns and Hotels, ...	94

# RAILWAY COMMUNICATION,

West Branch of Midland Railway, Burton and Leicester Branch of Midland Railway, and North Staffordshire Railway ...	95
--	----

# CHARITIES,

Town Lands, ...	96
Finney's Charity, Workhouse Garden, Pavement House, and New Close, ...	101
Daniel Watson's, Isaac Hawkin's, and Astle's Charities,...	102
Mrs. Almond's Gift, ..	103
Hawkin's Charity, ...	104
Steele's Charity and Paulett's Almshouses,	105
Parker's Almshouses, ...	107
Caldwall's Charity, ...	108
Ancient Houses, ...	111

# TOWNSHIPS IN BURTON PARISH,

Branston, ...	113
Horninglow, ...	114
Stretton, ...	115
Winshill, ...	116
Shobnall and Wetmore, ...	116 & 117



## NEIGHBOURING VILLAGES,

Alrewas, ... ..	118
Bretby, ... ..	120
Church Gresley, ... ..	123
Castle Gresley, ... ..	124
Drakelow, ... ..	125
Swadlincote, ... ..	126
Catton, ... ..	126
Etwall, ... ..	127
Foremark, ... ..	130
Hartshorn, ... ..	131
Lullington, ... ..	133
Newton Solney, ... ..	135
Repton, ... ..	137
Rolleston, ... ..	140
Rosliston, ... ..	141
Tatenhill, ... ..	142
Barton-under-Needwood, ... ..	143
Tutbury, ... ..	145
Walton-on-Trent, ... ..	147
Willington, ... ..	148
Yoxall, ... ..	150
Needwood Forest, ... ..	151





## ILLUSTRATIONS.

---

	PAGE.
✓ St. Modwen's Church, .. .. .	<i>frontispiece.</i>
✓ The Old Abbey Church,.. .. .	28
✓ Plan of Ditto, .. .. .	ib.
✓ An Ancient Doorway, .. .. .	54
✓ The Bridge, .. .. .	57
✓ Map of The Town, .. .. .	64
✓ Trinity Church, .. .. .	79
✓ Christ Church, .. .. .	80
✓ Congregational Chapel, .. .. .	82
✓ The Town, .. .. .	111
✓ Foremark Hall, .. .. .	130
✓ Repton Church, .. .. .	137





# BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

---

## EARLY HISTORY.

“Nor rough, nor barren are the winding ways  
Of hoar antiquity—but strew’d with flowers.”

THE early records of Burton may not possess matter of much interest to the general antiquary or historian, yet, to its inhabitants, and to all whose early recollections are associated with the place, there can scarcely fail to be found subjects of interest in connection with its history. That mind must be of an incurious and not very intelligent order, which never speculates on the past, nor originates a single enquiry on the state of the country or town of his birth, or abode,—in bygone times. What beings trod the earth we tread, in ages past? What may have been their character and pursuits? What records of their industry or taste, or piety, or superstition now exist? Does the place stand connected with any great events or personages in the history of our country at large? What have been the principal epochs in our local history? And how has what surrounds us arrived at its present state of perfection or decay?

The early history of Burton, like that of most other towns of both greater and smaller note, is involved in the darkness of antiquity. That it is a place of very ancient origin, is, however, beyond question. In the ancient Saxon annals the town is written *Byretun*, which is synonymous with *Buretun*, or *Buryton*, names used by the Saxons to distinguish places of British or Roman origin. It is, moreover, situated on the Icknield Street Way,—one of the great roads with which Roman enterprise and industry intersected our country. Roman antiquities have also been disinterred in the neighbourhood.

Fertility of soil, pleasantness of situation, and the circumstance of the river Trent being fordable at this part of its course, as well as the other circumstances just referred to, all seem to indicate that the habitations of men have existed here from at least the time of the Roman Invasion, probably from a period far beyond this, when Britain was peopled only by a horde of savages, and,

“The wily Druid bound in impious chains,  
The mind and soul immortal.”

During the Saxon Heptarchy, the County of Stafford formed part of the powerful kingdom of Mercia, and Shaw supposes that Burton had risen to some importance at that period. But the history of the Town assumes a more positive form in the ninth century, from that venerable lady, Saint Modwen, making Burton the place of her abode, and the scene of her pious labours. The following account of this

renowned saint is from Holinshed :—

“In this season, (the reign of King Ethelwolfe) one Modwen, a virgine in Ireland, was greatly renowned in the world, unto whome, the forenamed King Ethelwolfe sent his sonne Alfred to be cured of a disease, that was thought incurable ; but by hir meanes he recovered health, and therefore, when hir monasterie was destroyed in Ireland, Modwen came over into England, unto whom king Ethelwolfe gave land to build two abbeies, and also delivered unto hir his sister Edith, to be professed a nun. Modwen hereupon built two monasteries, one at Poulesworth, joining to the bounds of Arderne, wherein she placed the foresaid Edith with Osith and Athea ; the other whether it was a monasterie or cell, she founded in Strenshall, or Trentsall, where she hirselle remained solitarie a certain time in praier, and other vertuous exercises. And (as it is reported) she went thrice to Rome, and finallie died, being 130 yeeres of age. Hir bodie was first buried in an iland, compassed about with the river of Trent, called Andresey, taking that name of a church or chapel of St. Andrew, which she had built in the same iland, and dwelled therein for the space of seven yares. Manie monasteries she builded, both in England, (as partlie above is mentioned) ; and also in Scotland, as at Striveling, Edenbrough ; and in Ireland at Celestline, and elsewhere.”

The name of this saint is variously written, as *Modwenna*, *Mcwenna*, *Mudwin*, and *Modwen*. The

place of her residence, *Andressey*, appears sometimes to have been called *Mudwenstowe*, as is proved from Leland, who also says, “*Quæ scilicet Modwenna, tandem apud insulam Andresseiam juxta Burtoniam post septennem inclusionem in domino abdormivit,*” the translation of which is,—Modwen at last, after having secluded herself seven years in the island Andressey, near Burton, slept in the Lord.

The following epitaph is from Camden :—

“*Ortum Modwennæ dat Hibernia, Scotia finem,*

“*Anglia dat tumulum, dat Deus Astra poli.*

“*Prima dedit vitam, sed mortem terra secunda,*

“*Et teram terræ tertia terra dedit.*

“*Aufert Lanfortin quam terra Connallea præfert,*

“*Felix Burtonium virginis ossa tenet.*”

Thus quaintly translated by Shaw :—

“*Ireland gave Modwen birth ; England a grave ;*

*Scotland her end ; God her salvation gave.*

*Life gives the first ; her death the third earth gives,*

*The second earth her earthly part receives.*

*Lanfortin takes whom chief, Tyr Connel owns,*

*And favour'd Burton keeps the virgin's bones.*”

It is well known that at the period when the popish religion prevailed in this country there existed springs called “*Holy wells*,” which were believed to possess the useful property of healing various bodily diseases. This virtue was supposed to be derived from proximity to the abode of some saint, who had used or consecrated their waters.



Hence, holy wells became the general resort of the superstitious ; a class sufficiently numerous to embrace the whole community at the period in question, and for many subsequent centuries. Such a well existed at, or near the spot, called Andressey. In a rental of the Earl of Uxbridge, written in the reign of Edward VI., it is specified that *Andrew's Isle*, alias *Mudwin's Chappell*, was let to John Hewitt at will, at the annual rent or sum of three shillings and threepence. There is every reason to believe that this well and chapel were situated on the flat meadow opposite the church yard, as this spot is still known as Annesley, or Andressey ; and the part of the river dividing the island from the adjacent shore is called the Modwens, or Mudwins. Plot, too, in his *Natural History of Staffordshire*, mentions St. Modwen's Well as celebrated for the cure of King's Evil, and for the extraordinary cures performed by its waters.

The erection of the Abbey is the next important feature of interest in the history of Burton. This building was founded A.D. 1002, by Wulfrie Spot, Earl of Mercia. A more detailed account of the Abbey will be given in a subsequent part of this work.

It is probable that the erection of the Bridge about this period, together with the flourishing state of the Abbey, gave an impulse to the town, and greatly advanced its prosperity. There is reason to suppose that the earliest buildings were in the vicinity

of the Abbey, and the population increasing, they gradually extended along High Street, to the western end of the Bridge.

In tracing the most remarkable events in connection with the town of Burton, we find about

1210. That part of the town called Horninglow Street, was built by William Melburne, the then Abbot; who first obtained for the Burgesses of Burton the charter for a market and fair.

1255. A large portion of the town destroyed by fire: an event not unfrequent in those days, owing to the combustible materials with which the houses were constructed, and from the general absence of chimneys.

1285. In this year there occurred a great famine. Shaw states that Thomas Pakington, Abbot of Burton at this period, built Station Street, until lately called Cat Street, through what was then called Siwarmoor, and leading to the ancient Icknield Street.

1320. At this period, Thomas, the second Earl of Lancaster, was the princely occupant and proprietor of the estates and castle of Tutbury. Having formed an alliance with the King of the Scots, and taken up arms against the King, (Edward II.) the Earl's forces and the King's met near Burton, the principal scene of the contest being upon the Bridge. The following account of the "Battle of Burton Bridge," is thus related by Sir O. Mosley, in his interesting and valuable "History of Tutbury":

“Some of my readers may, perhaps, never have passed over the long and narrow bridge of thirty-six arches, which crosses the river at Burton-upon-Trent: during the period to which my history now refers, it was equally long, and even narrower than at present; a chapel then stood at the northern end of it, above a gateway, which formed the entrance into the town; the other end of the bridge was open, but capable of an easy defence, on account of the battlements being high, and the road between them narrow. The earl instantly availed himself of this favourable position to oppose the progress of the king, whose approach to Tutbury castle lay through this place: he strongly fortified each end of the bridge, and manned the battlements with some of his choicest troops. The monks, who inhabited the abbey of Burton, were compelled to assist him with contributions of money and provisions, whilst a multitude of rapacious and disorderly soldiers were quartered upon the inhabitants of the town. On the 6th of March, when the king had arrived at the village of Caldwell, within four miles of Burton, where he had intended to have passed the night, he was first informed, that his enemies had got possession of the bridge, and disputed his passage over it. His vanguard had already made an attempt to dislodge them, but had been repulsed with considerable loss. During the last three days of his march, it had rained almost incessantly; the brooks were swollen, and the Trent had overflowed its banks: the

royal army was much fatigued and dispirited by these untoward circumstances; and although the accommodations which the country afforded, were very insufficient for so large a force, it was found absolutely necessary to halt here for a few days. In this dilemma it was determined by a council of war, that the Earl of Surrey should endeavour to pass the river, with the heavy-armed troops, by a bridge some miles distant; and so bring them up to attack the enemy's rear, whilst the rest of the army were to continue the assault upon the bridge at Burton. The passage of the river was effected, however, with greater ease than had been anticipated; for, during this delay, the weather had become fine, and the floods, which are here equally rapid in their rise and fall, had subsided: early on the morning of Wednesday, the 10th of March, a tenant of the abbot of Burton, who had suffered from the exactions of the Earl of Lancaster and his party, came to the headquarters of the king, and informed some of his officers, that there was a ford then passable, by which they might safely conduct their men across the river. This welcome intelligence was no sooner received, than they proceeded to act upon it: the Earls of Richmond and Pembroke were sent with three hundred horsemen in complete armour, to gain the ford; whilst the king with his brother, the Earl of Kent, secretly drew off the main body of the army, by cross roads and narrow lanes, to the village of Walton, where this ford was situated. In the



meantime a brave officer, named Robert Waters, was left to make a vigorous attack upon the head of the bridge with a party of infantry, backed by a considerable number of archers and crossbow men, in order that the Earl of Lancaster and his men should have less opportunity of perceiving their movements. The execution of the plan was crowned with the most complete success: Robert Waters performed his part so efficiently, that it required the whole power of the enemy to repel his attack, whilst the remainder of the king's army was conducted through the ford in safety, and unperceived by the enemy, until they had arrived in the meadows beyond the town. It was then that the confederate barons, fearful of being surrounded, abandoned the defence of the bridge and hastily drew up their men in order of battle. They were not, however, prepared to meet so large a force, as the king was enabled to bring against them; for he had received within the last three days, considerable reinforcements; and his army having been partially concealed during that time, from those who were in the town, by the rising ground on the opposite side of the Trent, they were not aware of its numbers, before they saw them collected in the plain, after their passage through the river. Consternation and irresolution were the necessary consequences of this surprise; the Earl of Lancaster had none of the qualifications of a general, being alike ignorant of securing the fruits of victory, and of remedying any oversight

that might have been committed : added to which, his officers and their men were as rapacious and disorderly in their quarters, as they were timid and undisciplined in the field. In the distraction of the moment he could give no orders, nor did his accomplices venture to advise him : all returned precipitately into the town, which, in the wantonness of despair they set on fire ; from hence they were soon dislodged by the king's troops, and, after having suffered great loss, the earl and his attendants retreated to Tutbury. In this action the Lord Roger d'Ammory was so badly wounded, that he died in a few days afterwards, in the priory of that place. The king's people, upon entering the town of Burton, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, and found considerable booty there, which the enemy in their haste had left behind them. The defeat of his army was not the only calamity that the unfortunate earl was doomed to suffer on this eventful day : no sooner had he reached his castle than he received the unwelcome news of Sir Robert Holland's defection ; that unworthy favourite, instead of bringing with him the long expected supplies from the north, had betrayed his trust, and gone over to the king. Thus deprived of all hope of further succour, and being unprepared with the means of sustaining a regular siege at Tutbury, he determined to return to Pontefract, and from thence, should it be requisite, to proceed to Dunstanburgh, in Northumberland, which place, from its proximity to the borders of

Scotland, would give him every advantage of communication with his northern allies.\*

---

1426. In this year the upper part of the town was paved by the Abbot.

1549. At the end of a curious rental of the Earl of Uxbridge, at this date, appears the following record:—

“Mem. On Moneday and Tuesday in the mornynge, being the xvth and xvith dayes of November, in the yeare of our Lord God, one thousande fyve hundreth threescore and fouretene, there were seen in the element certayne strange lights, whereof some appeared verie fyerie, and terrible to behold, and stretched downe, as yt seemed, almost to the earthe, and were in the Northe, the Easte, and the

\* Previous to his defeat he had caused a considerable quantity of Scotch coin to be forwarded to Tutbury, under the impression, that it would be wanted to pay the soldiers, whom his allies had promised to send him: it was now no longer useful in these parts; and he intrusted it, together with a large amount of English and Flemish coin, to the care Leicester, his treasurer, with orders that he should convey it as quickly as possible to Pontefract. The celerity, however, with which the king continued his pursuit, scarcely permitted the earl to make these necessary arrangements: the other barons, with the troops under their command, had already set out on their march, and he was now compelled to follow them with less delay than he had contemplated, for notice was brought him, that his enemies were approaching the castle. The military chest was sent off under a strong detachment, and the Earl of Lancaster had not left the castle half an hour before the king's troops entered it. In the alarm and confusion which attended the passage of the river Dove below the town, the chest with all its contents was lost. Leicester never returned to recover the treasure, and successive floods soon deposited above it a deep bed of sand and gravel. After a lapse of five centuries, upwards of three hundred thousand of the coins which this chest contained were, in the month of June, 1831, recovered from the bed of the river, by the astonished inhabitants of Tutbury and its vicinity.—*Sir O. Mosley's History of Tutbury.*



Weste. And at those tymes yt was as lighte as if yt had ben daye. These lights continued from tenne of the clocke in the nighte untill breake of the daye, and semed moste fearfull in the mornynge after foure of the clock: and hapned the dayes ymediately after the chaunge of the moone, and the eclypse of the sunne.\*

“ On Satterday the xxvii daie of November, in the yeare of oure Lorde one thousand five hundreth and fourtene, there hapned a great floode at Burton-upon-Trent, the lyke wherof (comyne upon so small cause of rayne) was never seen; for besides the overflowing of the Bonde-ende, the Catstreate, and halfe the Newe-streat, and all the grounds aboute the towne, yt came abundantly into the Manor, and overflowed the buttryes, the seller, the lower hall (to the myddest steppe going into the courte), and the lower parler, and the stables, barne, backhouse, brewhouse and all the houses of offyce thereabouts.

“ WILLIAM WARDE.”

1586. It is probable that the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, was in the town this year, as the following memorial was, or is still existing, in the window over the door of the Manor House, at Abbots Bromley:—“ Maria, Regina Scotia, quondam transibat istibat villam, 21 Septembris, 1586, usque Burton.” She was probably on her way from Chartley to Fotheringay castle.

\* These mysterious appearances were doubtless nothing more than the *Aurora Borealis* or *Northern Lights*.

1611. In this year one Edward Wightman, of Burton, was burnt at Lichfield, for calling himself the Holy Ghost, and holding what were deemed dangerous, heretical and blasphemous opinions. An old writer remarks, that his punishment was esteemed well pleasing to God! because none were after it found to follow his heretical doctrines.

---

#### BURTON DURING THE CIVIL WARS.

Burton, like most other towns in England, suffered severely during the civil contentions, between the Parliamentary forces and the armies of King Charles I.

During this troubled period the town was several times taken and retaken by both parties. The inhabitants of the present day, can form no idea of the dreadful contests and bloody scenes, which disturbed the peace and endangered the lives and properties of their unfortunate ancestors during the civil wars.

Early in the year 1643, the parliamentary forces attacked and plundered the house of the Earl of Chesterfield, at Bretby, they then returned to Burton, where they placed a garrison. This garrison was attacked and defeated by Prince Rupert, after he had taken Lichfield Close, and another garrison was placed here for the King. Prince Rupert's garrison was shortly afterwards captured by a party under Lord Grey, who replaced a parliamentary garrison under a captain Sanders. Shortly after

this, a battle took place here between a regiment of the King's forces under Sir John Harpur, and some of the parliamentary forces, in which the latter were successful, taking Sir John Harpur, six captains, and many other officers and soldiers, prisoners.

From a letter to the Earl of Essex it appears that the parliamentary forces met with still further success in Burton, in capturing many of Lord Loughborough's and Col. Bagot's men.

1644. The parliament had here a strong garrison ; relating to this are the following curious letters :—

*“ To the Earl of Essex.*

“ My lord,

“ We are humble suitors to your excellency that we may have liberty, under your authority, to set up a garrison of 200 foote, and 300 horse at Burton-upon-Trent, in Staffordshire, and this to be donne with al convenient speede. The reasons moving us are these : the towne is well affected, and hath been miserably afflicted by the enemy, and still suffers for want of helpe ; we have settled a garrison at Barton parke, in this county, within 2 miles of Tutburie, which so curbs that garrison, that on Thursday last, the soldyers there laid down theyre armes and refused to serve any longer without present money, yet with much importunity and promise of future pay, they were content to expect a whyle longer, and since the governors of that castle have imposed a larger tax, than formerly they did upon the neighbor inhabitants of Staffordshire, at Burton and

thereabouts, towards the payment of those souldiers, our horse are now joyned with the force of Leicester, and are settling a garrison within 2 myles of Ashby to keep them from ranging abroad ; and we are confidently perswaded that if we had a strong garrison at Burton, as things now stand, we could much distress al the three enemy garisons of Ashby, Tutbury and Lichfield ; and are not without hope, in a short tyme, to reduce some of them to the parliament's service. We beseech your excellency, that towards the maintenance of our soldiers at Burton, we may have two divisions of Staffordshire assigned unto us, and those two that now lie within the enemies quarters, and yield the parliament's partie no contribution at all, yet we doubt not but presently to bring them to obedyence. This, my lord, is the desire of many well affected persons, yet in duety we durst doe nothing in it, without first knoweing your pleasure, which we humbly desire, by this bearer, and it shall be readelely obey'd by

Your excellencies most humble servants,

*Nov.* 16, 1644.

F. G. G. G. T. G."

"Staffordshire have many comandars and few souldiers, so as they are scarce able to keepe theire owne garisons."

To this communication the Earl returned the following reply :—

" Sir,

The reason that I have detained your messenger so long, is, that upon discourse with some of Staf-



fordshire gentlemen, concerning the placing a garyson in Burton, I fynd in them great opposition and unwillingness, in regard of the pooreness of the inhabitants there, and that the town consisteth only of clothyers and maulsters ; and if that be made a garison, and shut up from trading, they would suddenly be impoverished, and likewise the Staffordshire horse haveing most of their maintenance from that place, and if any forces of other counties be put in garison there, their forces haveing but lyttle pay now, would there be much more straightned and discouraged ; yet, notwithstanding, I have prevayled with them that a garison shal be placed there, for which purpose they have desired me, that they may put two hundred horse and one hundred foote there, and you to joyne with them and place in the rest, for the compleating of the garison, al which I recommend unto you, desiring you will accept of it, that in your doeing thereof, there may be no division amongst you ; but accord, (it being for the generall good of the kingdom) as becometh neighbors and loveing frends.

Sir, I am,

*Essex House,*  
Nov. 22. 1644.

Your assured frend,  
ESSEX."

The statement of the Earl of Essex, respecting the occupations of the inhabitants of Burton, at this period corresponds with that of Sir Simon Degge, who says, "it was before the last wars a town much



given to cloathing, their kersies being in great esteem in this country; but since the war it hath declined in trade, having suffered much by the plunder, it being held out against the king."

During the year 1644, the ancient abbey church suffered much injury by the accidental explosion of two barrels of gunpowder, which were deposited therein.

Whit Sunday, May, 25, 1645. The king's forces marched to Burton-upon-Trent, which was at this time the head quarters of the army.

Sir Thomas Tyldesley, who served King Charles I. as Lieut. Col. at the Battle of Edge Hill, &c., was knighted "for the desperate storming of Burton-upon-Trent, over a bridge of thirty-six arches."

---

The following incident is thus quaintly chronicled by Dr. Plot:—

1680. Mary, the wife of John Stone, of this place, falling into a well, was so frightened, that for a fortnight she slept but little, but at length she fell into so sound a sleep, that she waked not in fourteen days and nights."

The principal events, during the 18th century, in connection with Burton, are thus recorded by Shaw;—

"1771. A very large flood overflowed the greatest part of this town, the latter end of the year.

1789. The king's (George III.) recovery from

his late alarming illness, was celebrated here with great loyalty and splendour.

1791. A new fire engine was purchased by subscription of £57. Another was also purchased by Robert Peel, Esq.

— July 16. At a confirmation held in the church, by the Right Rev. James Cornwallis, Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1238 persons were confirmed, including 464 under certificate from the minister of the parish.

1792, April. Another large flood upon the Trent, which entered many houses in Burton-Extra, New Street, Horninglow Street, &c.

1793. The bells newly hung at an expense of £60.

— May. A subscription of £40 and upwards collected in the parish, towards the relief of the French refugee clergy.

— December. A night watch first established in Burton and Burton-Extra, by voluntary subscriptions, and a man apprehended in the act of stealing fowls, the first night.

1794. A voluntary subscription of upwards of £500, in the town and hamlets, for the purpose of enlisting volunteers to join a foot regiment, raised at the expense of Lord Paget.

— Oct. 5. Sixteen male and female infants brought to church this day, at evening service, for public baptism; a larger number than was ever known there at one time.

1794. Dec. A severe frost set in, accompanied at various times by large quantities of snow, and continued till the 9th of February, 1795 ; during which the poor of this town were for many weeks relieved with bread and coals, provided by a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants, of upwards of £130 ; there were also many private donations, besides £100 in bread and beef, annually given by the Earl of Uxbridge.

1795. Feb. 10. Owing to the sudden thaw on this and the preceding day, the river Trent rose higher than was ever before known by the oldest person in the parish ; about 12 o'clock at night, (the water being at the highest) every part of the town, except the church, the north side of the churchyard, and the Market Place, were entirely overflowed, the water then standing nine or ten inches in most of the houses ; and even at nine o'clock the next morning, when the water was falling, a boat was rowed from the house of Mr Hawkins, up the High Street, into Cat Street ; more or less damage was sustained by every inhabitant. The brew houses, malt offices, and other manufactories, the wharf and raff yards suffered considerably, and charcoal to the amount of several hundred pounds was carried away from Mr Lloyd's forge, a little below the bridge. No mail or waggon was capable of passing in or out of the town for two days. Many parts of the bridge were considerably damaged, and on Friday afternoon, the 13th, the

third arch at the west end of it fell in: which was rebuilt in the course of the ensuing summer, by Mr John Stanley, of Duffield, at the expense of about £200, some other repairs were also done the same year.

— July and August. Wheat uncommonly scarce, and sold at the astonishing price of 24s. per strike. During this scarcity and dearth, the poor of this town were supplied with flour at a reduced price, by a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants, amounting to £109 12s. 0d. including a benefaction from Isaac Hawkins, Esq. and £83 15s. 6d. from the fund under the management of the feofees of the public charities of the town.

In the autumn of 1795, the drought continued so long as to make this year still more remarkable, by exhibiting the river Trent at the highest and lowest water ever remembered.

— Nov. 5. Early this morning, an uncommonly high wind; by which a very considerable part of the battlement on the north side of the church was blown down and fell upon the roof, and the minute hand on the west dial was bent nearly double. Much other damage was done in various parts of the town.”

1801. Much distress prevailed in the town, in consequence of the dearness of provisions; bread of inferior quality selling for 6s. per stone.

1809. A regiment of volunteers raised in Burton, under command of Col. Peel.



1815. A deputation from Burton presented a loyal address to the Prince Regent, on his arrival at Beaudesert, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesey, on which occasion, the High Bailiff, John Dickinson Fowler, Esq. received the honour of knighthood.

1821. The coronation of King George IV. celebrated here, with enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty.

1829. Great floods on the Trent this year; the town flooded in various parts.

1832. The town first lighted with gas.

1838. The footpaths in High Street paved with flag stones.

1839. The line of Railway passing this town, from Birmingham to Derby, opened on the first of August.

1844. A new sewer, nearly a mile and a half in length, constructed through the principal streets.

1847. Upwards of one thousand pounds collected from the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, for the relief of the sufferers by famine, in Ireland.

## BURTON ABBEY.

“ In Saxon strength the Abbey frown’d,  
With massive arches, broad and round.”

UNDOUBTEDLY the most important feature in the ancient history of Burton, is the establishment of the monastery, which was founded A. D. 1002, in the reign of Ethelred, surnamed the Unready, by Wulfric, Alfrie, or Ulfric, Earl of Mercia. This nobleman held important offices of state, and was related to the royal family, to whom however, he became a traitor, as well as to the nation. He is generally supposed to have been slain in a severe conflict with the Danes, at the battle of Ipswich, A. D. 1010.

In reference to this abbey, Camden states, that Burton was famous “amongst other instances, for an ancient monastery, founded by Ulfric Spot, Earl of Mercia, and once remarkable for the retreat of Modwenna, or Mowenna, an Irish woman.” But this must have been a mistake of the historian, as this Modwen flourished in the ninth century, and Burton Abbey was not founded until the commencement of the eleventh. The probability, therefore, is that her remains were translated here, and that a shrine might have been erected, thus adding to the sanctity and celebrity of the place. The Book

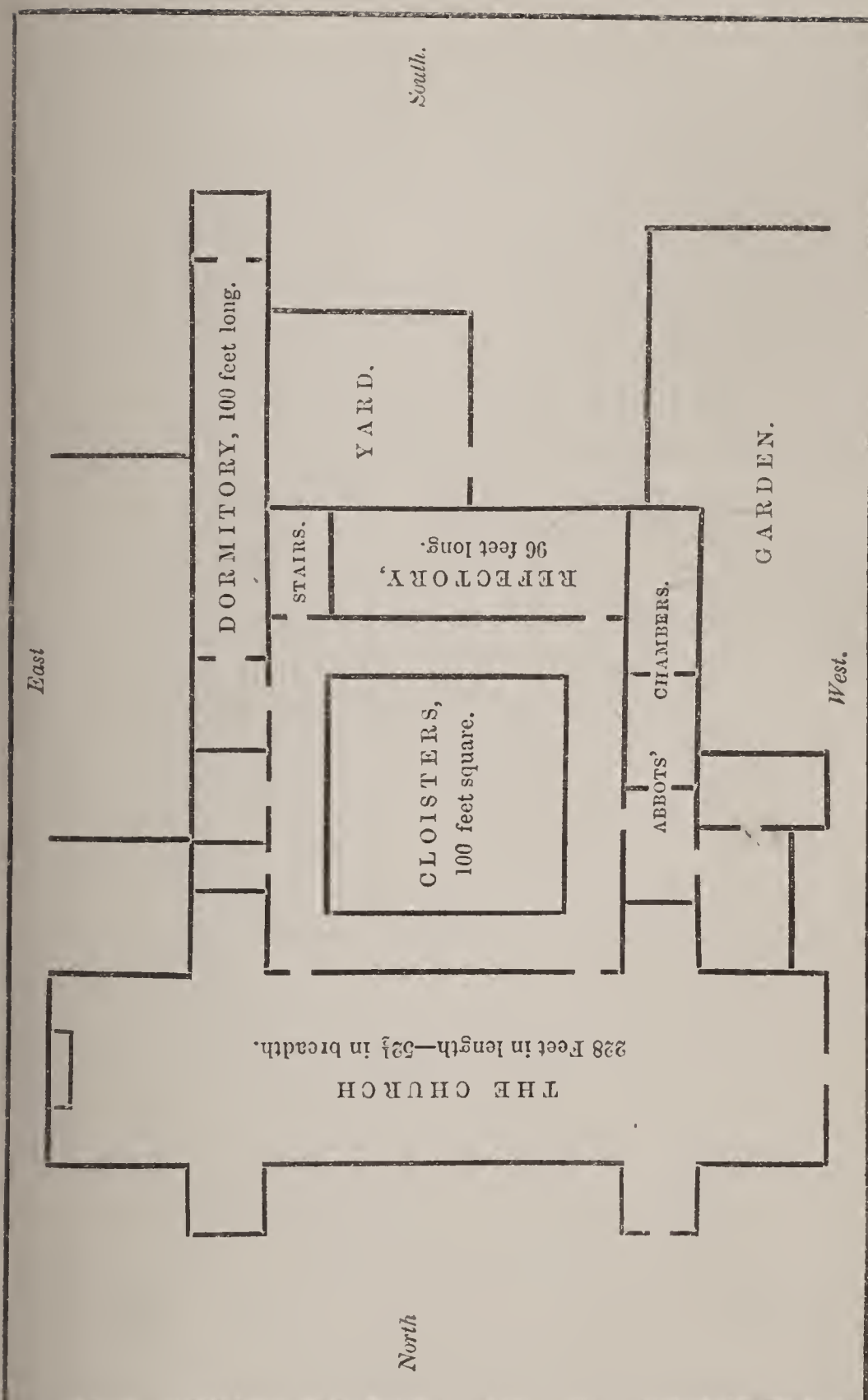


THE ABBEY CHURCH, BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

*From Dagdale's Monastium Anglicanum.*







GROUND PLAN OF BURTON ABBEY.



of Abingdon also furnishes the following statement :

“A servant of King Ethelred, named Ulfric Spot, built the Abbey at Burton, and gave it all his paternal estate, value £700. In this monastery Modwenna, whose sanctity was renowned in these parts, was buried, with the lines before quoted, on her tomb, by way of epitaph.”

It is not easy to ascertain the present situation of the estates which were bequeathed to Burton Abbey by Wulfric, the following list is from the most authentic sources, and alphabetically arranged :—

In Staffordshire he devised,

*Aclea*, Oakley, near Elford, after the death of his daughter. A farm at *Actuna*, probably Acton. *Acope*, Oakover, *Bromleag*, Bromley Abbots. *Bedintune*. *Burhton*, Burton-upon-Trent; also a farm at Burton. Land at *Bubandune*, Bubbington, or Bovingdon, jointly with the bishop. A little piece of land at *Cotewaldune*, Cotwalton, near Stone. *Celfdurn*, near Oakover. *Cettesthurne* Castern, near Oakover. *Deorlafestune*, Darlaston, near Stone. *Elleforda*, Elford, after the death of his daughter. *Gageleage*, the forest of Gayley. *Hilum*, Ilam, near Oakover. *Langandune*, Longdon, jointly with the monks of Tamworth. *Mortun*, Moreton. *Rudegard*, Rudyard, near Leek. *Streaton*, Stretton, near Burton. *Snodderswic*, belonging to Morton.

In Warwickshire,

Land at *Herbergebirig*, Hurbury.

In Leicestershire,

A farm at *Aepelby*, Appleby. A little piece of land at *Scenctune*, Shankton. A hide of land at *Scearnforda*, Sharnford, belonging to Wigston. *Twongan*, Tonge, near Donnington, after the death of Ethelric. A little piece of land at *Wicgestane*. Land at *Waddune*, Whatton.

In Nottinghamshire,

*Ealdeswurthe*, Aldesworth.

In Derbyshire,

*Alfredingtune*, Alfreton. *Bregeshall*, Breadsall. *Eccleshale*, Eccleshall. *Morlega*, Morley. *Oggodestune*, Ogston. *Suttune*, Sutton. Also a farm at Sutton. One hide of land at *Sceon*, Shene. *Ticen-hale*, Ticknall. *Wyneshylle*, Winshill. A farm at *Willeslega*, Willesley. *Winnefelde*, Wingfield. A farm at *Westune*, Weston.

In Shropshire,

A little piece of land at *Remesleage*, Ramsley. A farm at *Sciplea*, Shipley.

In Lancashire and Chester,

He bequeathed 1000 flat fish to be given every season by Aelfhelme and Wulfage, for estates devised to them, and at *Wyrbaluim*, Wyrehall in Cheshire.

In Yorkshire,

He bequeathed one third of the fish caught to be given annually by Effhelme of *Cunugesburg*, Coningsborough, near Doncaster, devised to him.

He also devised in counties unknown, lands at *Halen, Langanford, Niwantune, Niwentune, Styroleage, Suthtune, Tathawyllan, Wadedun, Wytestun*. Lastly he bequeathed 160 horses and the whole residue of his estates.

For a confirmation of this will, Wulfrie gave to the king 200 marks of gold,\* two silver-hilted swords, six horses, with appertaining arms, four of them caparisoned. To every bishop he gave four marks of gold; to the two archbishops ten marks each; to every abbot and abbess five. Moreover, to Archbishop Aelfrie he gave certain lands at Dumbleton, in Gloucestershire; and from a statement in the Book of Abingdon, it appears that this last estate had been wrongfully taken from the church of Abingdon, in Berkshire, by Wulfrie's predecessors. He constituted King Ethelred, and Aelfrie, with Aelfhelme his brother, protectors of the abbey and its property.

King Ethelred confirmed this donation in 1004, when he exempted the abbey and its dependencies from all exactions, duties, and services, except the *trinoda necessitas*, the erection of fortresses and bridges, the reparation of highways, and the repelling of invasions. Many of the places mentioned above, are not, however, named in the confirmation deed. The charter is signed by the king and his sons, Athelstan, Egbert, Edmund, Aedric, and Edgar. Also by the archbishops, ten bishops, twelve

\* Amounting to £750



abbots, three dukes, twenty-one thanes\* and others.

#### DOMESDAY BOOK.

The following copy from Domesday Book, which, as is well known, was compiled in the reign of William the Conqueror, and about the year 1084 exhibits the whole value of the property belonging to Burton Abbey at this period :—

“The abbey of St. Mary of Burtune hath in the town of Stafford one hide,† and a half. The arable land is two carucates‡ worth lxx shillings.

In Branistone the said abbey holds one hide and half. The arable land v carucates, at xl shillings.

In Withmere, with the appurtenances one hide and half. The arable land, vii carucates, valued at l shillings.

In Stratton one hide and half; arable land, two carucates, worth xl shillings.

In Bromleye, with the appurtenances, half a hide. The arable land is one carucate, worth xx shillings.

In Derlaveston iii virgates§ of land. The arable land is two carucates, valued at xxx shillings.

In Leigh iii virgates. The arable land is iii carucates, valued at xl shillings.

In Acovere, with the appurtenances, iii virgates of land. The arable land, ii carucates, worth xx shillings.

\* *Thane*, a title of the Saxon nobility. † *Hide*, a measure of land, variously estimated at from 64 to 640 acres. ‡ *Carucate*, 100 acres. § *Virgate*, also a measure of land, variously estimated.

In Witeston one hide. The arable land, one carucate, of the value of v shillings.

In Bedinton half a hide. The arable land, ii carucates, valued at x shillings.

Derbyshire.—In Derby, the abbey of Burton hath one mill, and one free farm, and two others, of which the king hath soc.\*

In Vfre (or Over) x carucates of land with apurtenances. The arable land, xv carucates, worth xl. To the soc of this manor belongeth vi carucates and two bovates.†

In Appelby five carucates of arable land, worth iii pounds.

In Wineshill, two carucates. The arable land, three carucates, valued at three pounds.

In Cotes three carucates of land. The arable land, three carucates, worth xxx shillings.

In Stapenhill four carucates and two bovates. The arable land, four carucates, valued at three pounds.

In Caldewall two carucates of land. The arable land, two carucates, worth xx shillings.

King William gave Caldewalle to the monks for their own benefit.

In Tickenhale they had v bovates of land and the third part of one bovine, valued at x shillings.

In Warewickshire. Aldulvestre (now called Austrey) two hides and half. The arable land, four carucates, worth xxx shillings.

\*Soc, a tenure of land. †Bovate, as much land as an ox can plough.

So that in Staffordshire they had eight hides, and nine virgates; in Derbyshire xxvi carucates, vii bovates  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; in Warewickshire two hides and a half." The whole was then valued at 36l. 15s.

---

"About this time," observes Shaw, "there was a great dispute between Robert de Ferrers, and Geoffry abbot of Burton, concerning part of a wood between Balea and Watsaches Broc, extending through Stanbruge, and Hinfold, and Merewey, claimed by the monks, &c. When at length the said Robert, struck with the fear of God, (as the deed expresses it,) and commanded by the king, he appointed himself protector and friend of the church, and they granted to him the said wood for xx shillings *per ann.*; and he gave them permission to have two carts (*bigas*) in his wood, to draw themselves firewood of the dead wood in Nedwode.

This agreement was first made in Tutesbyr-castle, and afterwards confirmed in the chapter of Burton; testes Robertus, bishop of Chester, and William Peverell, whom the king sent to make this agreement, &c. This was afterwards confirmed by several charters of William earl de Ferrers, grandson of the above, who likewise grants them xx shillings rent out of his mill at Bartone.

The bull of Pope Lucius III., dated September 9, 1185, ordains that the order of St. Benedict be here for ever observed; and confirms all grants,



made or to be made to it, reckoning up the particulars, of all that had been made to that time; and, gives a blessing to all those who should advance and preserve the same, and an imprecation upon all persons who should offer any wrong to it.

The following places are therein specified, viz:—

“*Burthon*, with the church, and all their appurtenances; the town of *Branteston*, *Sobenhal*, the land of *Tatenhille*, *Hornigloue*, *Straton*, *Withmere*, *Ansedelega*,; the town of *Wineshull*, *Bersicote*, *Tickenhale*, *Stapenhulle*, *Appelby*, *Aldulfestre*, *Calde-well*; the land of *Wulfricheston*; the town of *Pilatehale*; the town of *Witestone*; the town of *Derlaveston*, with all their appurtenances; the town *Bromley*, with the church, and all their appurtenances; the town of *Feld*, and that of *Leigh*, with the church, and all appurtenances, of the gift of *Wulfric Spot* the founder.

Of the donation of William king of England, the town of *Offra*, (i. e. *Mickleover*,) with the church and all their appurtenances; likewise *Little Offra*, with the chapel; the town of *Wilenton*, with its church; the church of *St. Mary of Derby*, with two mills, and land in that town; also the land of *Henovre*. Likewise, of the gift of the afosesaid, *Wulfric Spot*, *Ylum* with the church and all their appurtenances; *Acovre* with its chapel; *Cathesturne*, and chapel of *Blore* with their appurtenances; the chapel of *Grendon* with its appurtenances; the chapel of *Calfdon*, the chapel of *Scone*, with all the

tithes; the tithes of *Linton* of that land belonging to the fee of Caldewell together with the tithes; also the tithe of *Trueleigh*, the tithe of *Mosedene*, the tithe of Waterfale of that part called *Haselbache*, with every third sheaf of the other part. The land which they hold in Stafford, the tithe of *Neuton*, the land of *Hamton*, the church of *Stapehull* with all appurtenances, viz: *Drachelawe* with the chapel, the chapel of *Hefcote*, (now probably *Harcourt* near Greasley) together with the tithes, the chapel of *Newhall* with all the tithes, and all the tithes of *Stanton*.

The liberties of this house were confirmed by Henry I., king Stephen, Henry II., (who also granted them free warren), and Adeliza his queen, and others. Their liberties were also confirmed by the several charters of Robert and Roger bishops of Chester, and Walter, and Richard, bishops of Coventry. About the time of Henry III., Alan archdeacon of Stafford, A. de Stanes dean of Pirehill, and A. de Jebbescia his successor, confirm their liberties.

In a curious hundred-roll, time of Henry III., it is recorded "that the abbot of Burton (Lawrence) held in free alms, of the king, Burton, Horninglowe, Stretton, and Bromteston; and had at Burton a market, toll, fairs twice a year, and a free court in which he held plea of every thing, except that of forbidden distress; and had free warren, but not known by what warrant; also view of frankpledge;

and there were then in the said three villages, together with the villanage of Burton, six hides geldable, and paid *per ann.* to the sheriff one mark for view of frankpledge, and to the sheriff's aid and Wakefeg one mark, and for the said six hides suit at the county and hundred courts by attorney; and the said abbot from the 28 Henry III. attached to his free courts of Burton the aforesaid six geldable hides, of assise, viz. of bread, beer, and effusion of blood, whence the lord the king is indemnified for the said attachment 40s., viz. at half a mark *per ann.*

Be it known, likewise, that the said abbat took one waiff, viz. one brown steer, or stirk, worth 2s. *anno* 34, but it was not known by what warrant."

## VALUATION FOR TITHES.

"The valuation of Burton monastery as rated for a tenth to be paid to king Henry III. in the year 1254. The manner of the taxation of the tenth for the use of the king, made by the bishop of Norwich, *anno* 1254. The immoveables of the parish church of Burton, taxed to the tenth for the use of our lord the king, by order of pope Innocent IV. excepting such as are in the hands of the king during the time of the vacancy.

The church of Burton is worth 14 marks.

The tenth deducted thence is 18s. 8d.

The abbat answers for the one half 9s. 4d.

The sacrist for his part 4s. 4d.

The cook for his part 5s.

The revenue of the vestry assessed 5s.

The tenth thence deducted 6d.

The goods of the kitchen worth 5l. 5s. The tenth 10s. 6d.

The goods of the chamber 5 marks. The tenth 6s. 8d.

The goods of the infirmary 2 marks. The tenth 32d.

The goods of the refectory 30d. The tenth 3d.

The goods of the chantry 2s. The tenth 2d. ob.

The goods of almonry 40s. The tenth 4s.

The sum total 21l. 14s. 6d.

The sum of the tenth 43s. 5d. ob.

The church of Ylum, with chapels, worth 10 marks. The tenth thence deducted 1 mark.

The kitchen answers for the half, viz. half a mark.

The convent answers for 40d.

The chamber answers for 40d.

In the deanery of Derby :—

*Item*, for the church of Onfra 20s. The vicar of Onfra answers for a third part. For the church of Sapeli 1 mark.

For the church of Broml. 16s. by the dean of Blithefeld.

For Appelb. for all goods 14s. 8d.

The tithe of Hampton 28d.

This tithe was granted to the king by pope Innocent IV. to continue three years in this manner; and after his decease by pope Alexander IV. his successor fully confirmed.”



“ As they were in pope Alexander IV. time 1255,  
 belonging to Burton.

The whole revenue of the tenths of the abbey of  
 Burton assessed 4l. 19s.

The whole of the tenths of corn and hay of the  
 church of Burton 36s. 6d.

Of apples 6d.

Of geese, poultry, lambs and pigs, 6s. 8d.

The whole of the tenth of the corn and hay in  
*Stretton*, 46s. 5d.

The whole of the tenth of the corn and hay in  
*Brontiston*, 15s. ob.

The whole of the tenth of the corn and hay in  
*Winesham*, 5s. 4d.

The whole of the tenth of the corn and hay in  
*Stapenhill*, 25s. 9d.

De literis ultra Donnam.

The whole of the tenths of corn and hay of the  
 church belonging to the abbots beyond the *Dove*,  
 43s. 3d.

The whole of *Aldulnestre*, 34s. 9½d.

The whole of *Appelby*, 18s.

The whole of *Bromil*....., 7s. 9½d.

The sum total of the abbot, 16l. 8s. 1d.

The whole of the decimation of the tithe hay in  
 the parish of *Burton*, 4s.

Of the chantry, 8d. ob. Of *Andresey*, 11d.

Of the sacrist, 1 mark. Of the chamber 2 marks,  
 8s. 9d. Of the infirmary, 40d. Of the allmonry,  
 4s. Of the refectory, 2d. ob. Of the garden, 12d.



Of the garment, 4s. Of the anniversary, 5s. Of the kitchen, 5 marks 8s. 3d. ob.

The whole of the obediences, 8l. 6s. 1d.

The sum total, 24l. 14s. 11d.

This decimation was made under a punishment of excommunication; and a similar one was then made throughout England.”

Thus by these extensive endowments was this important establishment raised to opulence and power.

---

In a view, engraved by Hollar, this building is represented as a magnificent pile of Saxon and Gothic architecture. The dimensions of the church appear to have been, 228 feet in length, and 52 in breadth, the walls being five feet thick, having a tower at each end. The cloisters adjoining to this church were 100 feet square, and next to these was the fraytor, or common hall, 96 feet in length and 30 in breadth. On the East side of this spacious apartment was the dortor or dormitory, 100 feet in length and 10 in breadth, with various other chambers adjoining. On the west side of the cloisters were three chambers, used for various purposes by the abbot.

Shaw states that he found amongst the records of Beaudesert, the plan of the Abbey, which is copied on the opposite page. Although the plan does not exactly agree with the sketch by Hollar, it is probably correct in the most important particulars.

This once proud and massive structure, which for extent and opulence was celebrated through all the surrounding country, is nothing now but a “relic of the mighty past;” its cloisters no more paced by superstitious monks, moving in solemn procession along its pillared courts and long-drawn aisles:—

“The wreck alone, that marks its deep decay,  
Now tells of all its former fame.”

The remains of the entrance gate and porter's lodge, still exist opposite the end of New Street, and are now used as a blacksmith's shop. Over this gate was once a fine archway of stone, similar to one at the entrance to the school yard at Repton. This gateway displays marks of skill and elegance in its construction. Indeed there can be little doubt, but in its palmy days, the abbey of Burton exhibited equal architectural magnificence with many of those monastic buildings, whose more extensive remains still exist in various parts of the kingdom.

Besides the entrance gate, there remains, in the mansion called “the Abbey,” and close by the Trent, the outlines of an ancient window. The ornaments are almost wholly obliterated, and the window itself filled up with bricks and mortar. The building to which this window belonged, is supposed by Shaw, to have been detached from the rest of the monastery, and to have been the abbot's private residence.

The various buildings of the Abbey covered several acres of ground, and were enclosed with extensive

gardens ; the walls of these gardens remain to the present day.

The venerable church of St. Modwen was standing at the commencement of the last century, and had it not been so shattered by the civil wars, would have stood many years longer. The roof was at that period blown off and the windows destroyed by the explosion of two barrels of gunpowder, deposited within the building. After remaining in a dilapidated condition for a considerable period, this once noble edifice was entirely removed, and the present parish church erected. This occurred about seven hundred years from the date of its foundation.

In Erdeswick's survey of the county in 1590, is the following account of the church and a monument therein.

“In that part of the church which I think then belonged to the parish, (for it is now used as the parish church, but joins unto the decayed abbey church which seems to have been a very goodly one for the ruins be very large), there lies a monument, which whether it were ever in the same place it now lieth, or removed out of the part that is decayed, I stand in doubt, for it lieth close to the new wall, that now divides the church from the ruins, and is so broke and defaced, that one would think it had been removed. Which monument the common fame (of the unskillfull) reports to have been the tomb of the first founder Wulfricus Spott, and

that cannot in any wise be so, for being of alabaster it is fashioned both for armour, shield, and all other things, something like our new monuments, so Edward III. time is the oldest it can possible be ; and a man would rather by the shield (for it is square at both ends, and flourished with gold both above and beneath, as the Londoners set out shields in their pageants) think it were of Edward IV. or Henry VII. time ; and yet I can by no means learn whose it should be, and writing there is none ; the shield is of gold, and a blue cross engrayled, charged with five mullets silver thereon. If it be indeed the founder's shield as it may be, for I have seen the coat well and old in other places, both of the church and town, then did some of the abbots of late make this monument new in respect of some old one that was decayed, as it might be they did. For the monks were very carefull to set out gay things for their founders, to the end it might be thought, they were not unmindfull of good men which were their benefactors. But surely I rather conjecture it was made for some benefactor of theirs that had lived in later time than Wulfrius Spott."



## THE ABBOTS OF BURTON.

The following history of the Abbots of Burton, is translated by Shaw, from Dugdale's Monasticon. In this work we learn that the abbot, though not mitred, sometimes enjoyed the privilege of a seat in parliament, and that the whole number of abbots from the foundation to the dissolution, was thirty-five.

WULGETUS, a monk of Winchester, was constituted the first abbot in 1004, he presided twenty-two years, and died in 1026, in the reign of Canute. He was a great benefactor by acquiring lands for this convent, viz. lands at Wetmore, for £70 in gold and silver, and Rolleston in exchange for Alseworth, and Alfordington, which were a great way from the monastery.

BRETERICUS, a monk of Winchester, succeeded him, and procured Willington with the church, and Stapenhill with its church, and having governed twenty-four years, died on Saturday, the 12th of May, 1050, in the time of Edward the Confessor.

LEWRICUS, also a monk of Winchester, governed thirty-five years. He spoiled the rich shrine of St. Modwen to feed the poor, because there was then a great famine, *for which the Lord took revenge*, as the miracles of the said virgin set forth. In his time William the Conqueror gave lands to this abbey, viz. Over, Findern, Henover, Potlock, St. Mary's Church, Derby; and two mills and twelve acres of



land there, in lieu of others which he had injuriously taken away.

GEOFFRY DE MALATERRA, or Evilearth, a monk also of Winchester, who, after nine years government, was expelled for misapplying the conventual revenues, in 1194.

NIGELLUS, a monk and sacrist of Winchester, instituted in his stead. Soon after his election the new work in the west part of the church was begun. Also in his time happened that miracle, or revenge, unto the keeper of the woods of the lord of Tutbury, of the loss of his eyes. He governed twenty years, and died on the 6th of May, 1114, and was succeeded by

GEOFFRY, monk and prior of Winchester, who enjoyed this dignity thirty-six years, and resigned in 1150, and died in the year following. He built an elegant belfry over the choir, and covered it with lead.

ROBERT, a monk also of Winchester, who held this office nine years, and was expelled for alienating the conventual revenues, 1159.

BARNARD, first monk of Glastonbury, then abbot of Cerne, presided sixteen years, and died on the 4th of February, 1175. After his death, Robert was reinstated in this office, and died in 1177.

ROGER MALEBRAUNCH, prior of Great Malvern, succeeded; he died on the 2nd of May, 1182.

RICHARD, prior of Rochester, who died in 1188, and was succeeded by

NICHOLAS, prior of Abingdon, who having presided over this monastery nine years, died on the 8th of December, 1197, and was buried before St. Modwen's altar. He was a great benefactor to the chamber and kitchen.

WILLIAM MELBURNE, a monk of Reading, presided sixteen years, and died the 8th of August 1213. He built that part of Burton which is called Horninglow Street, which he granted to the burgesses of Burton, and first obtained a market and fair for them. He was a great benefactor to this monastery by adding to the revenues of the same; amongst other things he gave xiid. out of the burgage of Robert le Wariede, annually to the support of one lamp before the altar of the holy cross. To the chapel of St. Modwen in Andressey, he gave also xii d.; likewise he gave to the kitchen, the mill of Siwardmore, and 18s. to the chamber, and xii d. to the lamp before the cross, and xs. at his death.

ROGER, a monk of Normandy, governed five years, and died on the 18th of October, 1218. He gave a virgate of land to the kitchen.

NICHOLAS DE WALLINGFORD, a monk and prior of this house, who had the care of it four years before his election to the abbacy. He died in 1225.

RICHARD DE LISLE, prior of St. Edmundsbury, was the next abbot, who, by his charter dated 1226, grants to the support of the kitchen, the mills upon the Trent between Burton and Drakelow, also the mill of Stretton-upon-the-Dove, or in lieu of them

14 marks per annum, to be paid out of divers churches and houses as specified in the charter. He presided six years, and at length was preferred to the abbacy of St. Edmundsbury.

LAWRENCE, a monk of this house, was installed upon the second festival of St. Modwen, by a brother John de Stretton, the prior of this house, and Nicholas, sub-prior. He died on the 6th of July, 1260, and was buried between the altar of the martyrs, and the Virgin Mary's chapel. He was a benefactor to this monastery by adding to its revenues, and building a stone house near the church, for a receptacle for the poor. In his time was St. Mary's chapel begun to be built; and there were then in this convent, thirty monks.

JOHN STAFFORD, monk and prior of this house, held the charge twenty years, and resigned on the 19th of February, 1280, in the 60th year of his being a monk. He died the 7th of March following, and was buried in the middle of St. Mary's chapel, near the high altar. The said John Stafford was born at Stretton, in this parish, and besides building Monk's bridge, was a great benefactor. The rent of the town of Burton in his time was xii l. vi s. i d.

THOMAS PACKINGTON, a monk and prior of this house. He presided twenty-six years, and died in 1305, and was buried in the middle of the choir, before the high altar. During his government the chancel of the chapel of St. Mary was new-built. In the sixth year of his abbacy was a great famine. He



built Cat Street, through the middle of Siwarfmoor to Icknield Street.

JOHN PISCATOR, alias Stapenhull, a monk of this house, who governed eleven years, and died on the 8th of July, 1316, and was buried on the right hand of abbot Thomas. In the first year of his government, the high altar was dedicated, and those of the apostles and martyrs. He made the long building near the abbey gates, and the structure between the belfry and sacristy.

WILLIAM BROMLEY, a monk also and cellarer of this house, who presided thirteen years, and died in 1329, and was buried under a free-stone before the high altar, on the left of abbot Thomas. He was a great benefactor to this convent in building several of their houses. He built the great hall near the water of *le Flete*, and dove-cote in *le pole yerd*, and great granary in Stapenhill, and gave to this convent that long edifice near the abbey gates, and the islands beyond the upper mill, and five days *ad sanguinis immunitiorem*, from mid-day of the sabbath to evening prayers on Wednesday, in that enclosed part of the park of Shobnall, with an augmentation of bread and beer beyond the usual corrody.

ROBERT LONGDONE, first a monk of this convent, then prior of Tutbury; he presided near twelve years, and died on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1340, and was buried under an arch between the altar of the apostles and confessors. He built the confessor's chapel, and made the fine carved work

there, and built the chapter-house from the ground to the middle, &c.

ROBERT BRICKHULL, a monk and cellarer of this convent, who presided eight years, and died August the 18th, 1348, and was buried under a marble stone, in the upper chancel before the high altar; he finished the chapter-house, a building of elegant workmanship, and made the great window above the high altar, also a large barn and dove-cot, with other buildings at Shobnall, &c., and was otherwise a considerable benefactor to this house; likewise in his time, Robert Stapenhull, a brother, gave to this convent a fulling-mill and two houses, one formerly belonging to Robert de Parco, and the other to Richard de Asheburne; this abbot died on the sabbath day, and was buried under the lower arch, near the altar of the apostles and confessors.

JOHN IBSTOKE, monk and almoner of this convent, presided eighteen years, and died on Monday, the 5th of October, 1366, and was buried before the high altar, on the right hand of his predecessor, Brickhull. While almoner, he built the high edifice in the market place, called *Garesses*, and the north side of the parochial church, and the abbot's lesser chamber, between the great hall and the outward room; he also obtained half the manor of Caldwell, the bell-house, orchard, &c.

THOMAS SOUTHAM, a monk of this convent and abbot's chaplain, resigned the dignity before All Saints day, 1400, and died the 3rd of April, 1401,



and was buried in the Martyr's chapel; he was a benefactor to this convent, as was John Sudbury, sacrist here; he new-cast three of the greatest bells in the lower tower, and gave to the high altar a silver crucifix with three images thereon, and a chalice with a crucifix for the foot of it.

JOHN SUDBURY, monk and sacrist of this convent, held the dignity 24 years, and resigned on Tuesday, the 14th of January, 1424, and died the year following, the 2nd of September, 1425, and was buried in the middle of the confessor's chapel, before the altar. In his younger days, while subsacrist, he wrote a great book, which he gave to the convent while he was abbot, and procured the rectory of Allestrey; also in his time, Richard Creyton, sacrist, made the lattice-work and new roofed the lower part of the church; and John Babe, prior and sacrist, made the new stone work of the belfry in the upper part of the church, and new stalls in choir, and St. Modwen's shrine.

WILLIAM MATTHEW, monk and almoner of this abbey, succeeded, and after six years continuance in this station resigned the same on Holy-rood day, September 14th, 1430, and died the 6th of October, following, and was buried in St. Mary's Chapel, under an ordinary stone, above the step, near the seat in the wall. On the 7th of March, in the fourth year of his government, he laid the first stone of the south gate of the abbey, and in the year following the upper part of the town was paved and the

causeway made before the abbey gates.

ROBERT OUSBY, monk of St. Albans, preferred hither on St. Edmund's day, by the favour of William Heyworth, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, having been his chaplain; after two years enjoyment of this office he surrendered the same on Saturday, the 9th of February, 1432. In his time, the 3rd of March, 1430, the first stone of the new cloister was laid, and finished the same year, on Wednesday the 2nd of September following; as was also the stone conduit-house begun in the market, near the *Garets*.

RALPH HENLEY, a monk of this house, who after twenty-two years enjoyment of this office, resigned on Monday the 6th of March, 1454. He was buried in the north side of the cloister; he built the north gates of the abbey, and made the winter-hall and guest-stable; in his time the belfry in the lower part of the church was finished, and a bell put in the same; in the fourteenth year of his prefecture died William Heyworth, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield; who gave to this monastery £40 to the building the cloister, £20 for copes, two silver ewers, two candlesticks, and the great censer for incense of silver, and forty marks for the building of two tenements in the town.

WILLIAM BRANSTON, a monk and cellarer of this house, was abbot here eighteen years, he died March 7, 1472, and was sumptuously buried in St. Mary's Chapel, under a marble tomb. He added

greatly to the revenues of this house, and gave six pieces of cloth of silver and gold to this house; he also procured an exemption from serving as Sheriff of Staffordshire.

THOMAS FEYLDE, a monk of this house, presided twenty years, and died the 2nd of July, 1493, and was buried in the area near the porch-door. In his time, 1474, the upper belfry of the church fell, and did considerable damage to this church; accordingly the year following he new built the roof thereof, repaired the walls, and rebuilt one of the pillars, near the choir on the north side; and made the arch, dividing the upper from the lower part of the church, and new-built the belfry, and erected the high altar (making steps to ascend to it), and richly adorned the same with fine wainscot. He rebuilt the chapel of St. Modwen, in Andresey, and erected the great hall in the market. He built the abbot's chamber, and other edifices in this abbey, to which he was otherways no small benefactor.

WILLIAM FLEIGH, a monk of this house, having the charge of the kitchen; he presided nine years, and died on the 14th of May, 1502, and was buried under a marble stone at the north end of the choir. He was esteemed a virtuous and good man, fond rather of a contemplative than an active life.

WILLIAM BEYNE, monk and prior of this house, who governed twenty-three years, and died 1525.

JOHN BOSTON, of whose death no account is to be met with.

One THOMAS, who was abbot of this house at the convocation held in 1533.

The thirty-fifth and last abbot was RICHARD EDYS, who surrendered this abbey at the dissolution, on the 4th of November, 1540.”

---

The reign of Henry VIII., so celebrated for the support and overthrow of the papal domination in this country, and so memorable for the encouragement and dissolution of monastic institutions, commenced with learned and eloquent defences of the Romish church from the royal pen, and closed with fierce and destructive attacks on this religion, sanctioned by edicts from the same royal hand. At this eventful period, no fewer than six hundred and forty-five monasteries, (amongst which was the institution now under notice) were broken up, and wholly or in part destroyed; the revenues being seized for the use of the crown, or distributed to court favourites, or to those most zealously employed in the work of destruction.

The last abbot, Richard Edys, having quietly given up possession of the abbey to the royal commissioners, the king immediately erected it into a collegiate church, dedicated to Christ and St. Mary, to consist of a dean and four prebends, and endowed the same with the manor of Burton and other possessions. He constituted William Edys first dean and John Rudde, B. D., James Townley, Robert Moore, and Roger Bull, first prebendaries. In 1543,



however, the dean and prebendaries, by their deed enrolled in chancery, surrendered the church and all their lands to the king, who suppressed it. It was then valued at £267 14s. 3d. per an. according to Dugdale; and £356 16s. 3d. according to Speed. On the record in the First Fruits office, the whole valuation of this monastery is £501 7s. and after £89 0s. 2d. reprises were deducted, there remained clear £412 6s. 10d. The dean and chapter were required by their charter to lay out more in alms, and in repairing the highways.

The common seal of the dean and chapter is considered by antiquaries to be a most beautiful specimen of engraving; it represents our Saviour and his disciples, at the last supper, with the arms of Wulfric Spot, the founder of the Abbey, at the bottom; and round the margin is the following inscription in Latin, "the common seal of the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of Burton-upon-Trent."

"In January following, the king granted the manor of Burton, and the manors of Branston, Stretton, Horninglow, Wetmore, and Annesley, in this county, &c. to Sir William Paget, his secretary, who was created baron of Beaudesert, 1550, and died, 1563, possessed of the site of this lately dissolved college and manor, with appurtenances, viz. Burton-upon-Trent, Bond End, Annesley, Shobnal grange, Burton Rectory, &c., which was held of the queen in capite, by service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and valued at £154. 8s. 7d.



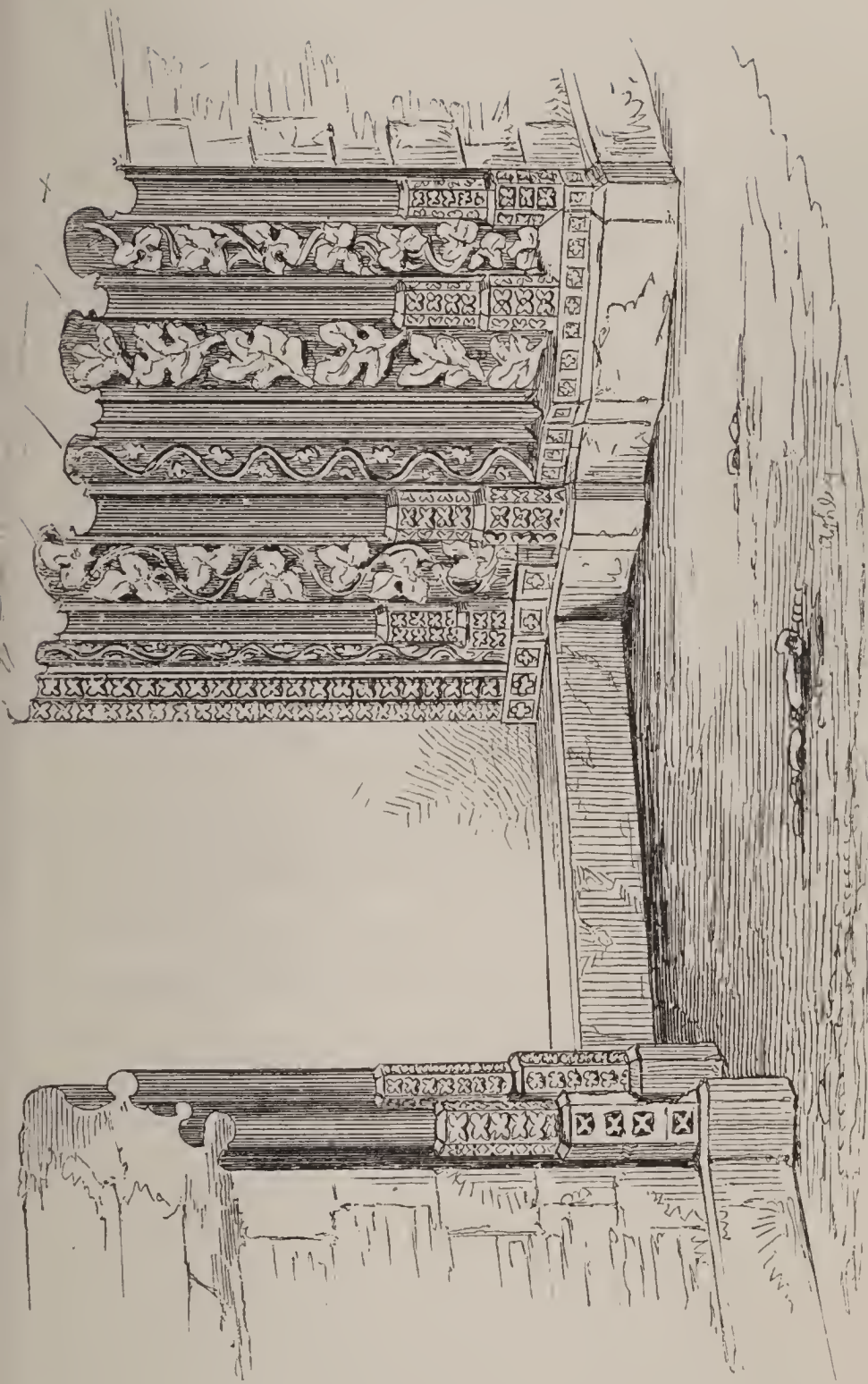


The opposite Engraving represents the remains of a Doorway, recently discovered in the Abbey Grounds. The stone carved work of this relic is of an elaborate description, and is said to be unsurpassed by anything of its kind in the kingdom.

There is no means of ascertaining to what particular building this doorway belonged. It is thought, however, not to have been the entrance of the Abbey Church, but of some chapel connected with the Abbey. The date is probably the 14th century.

The Abbey Grounds have recently been examined by excavation, and many remains of the building have been discovered, all of which lead to the conclusion that Burton Abbey was one of the most extensive and beautiful monastic erections of a former age. —It may be added that these discoveries increase the uncertainty, as to the accuracy of the Plan and View of the Abbey, given on page 28 of this History, copied from *Dugdale* and *Shaw*.

*February, 1818.*



Ancient Doorway, Abbey Grounds, Burton-upon-Trent.



per ann., also the manors of Whittington, Branston, Stretton, Horninglow, and Wetmore, with appurtenances, held of the same queen in capite, by the same service, and valued at £103. 1s. 6d.

The possessions have remained in this family down to the present proprietor, the most noble the Marquis of Anglesea.

“Anno 1553, here remained in charge £3. 6s. 8d. in fees; £52. 13s. 4d. in annuities, and the following pensions to the late possessors of the abbey property, viz. to John Rudde £15, Roger Bull £13, Robert Brocke *alias* Brooke, John Jermy *alias* Heron £6 13s. 4d. each; William Fysher £6, William Symonds £5, and to Humfry Cotton £2. .

“There also remained the same year in charge the following pensions to some of the late incumbents of this collegiate church, viz. to Robert More, prebendary £16, John Carter, a canon £6, William Sutton, a minor canon £6, and William Hether, epistle-reader £5.”

Amongst the records in the Augmentation-office it is certified, “that several persons by their deeds enfeofed several parcels of lands and tenements, to the intent that the whole yearly profits thereof should be annually employed for ever towards the maintenance of the brotherhood-priests in Burton church, to be prayed for, for ever by them. Yearly value lvs. viiid. reprises iiiis. id. remaineth lis. viid.”

The following particulars are from the curious



rental of Sir William Paget, made in the reign of Edward VI. :—

“Farm of the manor or tenement called the Kitcheners Barnes, and a dove-cot with all the lands thereto belonging, let to John Wateson, by indenture, under the seal of William Paget, knt. the 7th of July, in the 38 Henry VIII. to be held to himself, his wife Emmott and Hugh his son, for term of life, at xxvis. viiid. per ann. and to find annually one sufficient bull for the town of Burton, and give one fat lamb to the lord of the manor, &c.”

The mills, called Burton Mills, were let to Robert Tove, for £26 per ann.

The free tenants were then fifty-seven in number worth xil. viiis. iid.

And the whole Rental clear per ann. was £130 19s. 4½d. After paying a fee to John Moreley, bailiff of Burton of £6.

The curate's stipend £10, the priest's £7, the deacon's £4, the clerk 40s. And for wax and oil and other expenses in the church £6. The tithes are stated to be of the value of £138 5s. 4d.

“These tithes” Shaw observes, (1796) “are now worth, at least, £1500 per ann. And the Burton estates altogether, if the houses in the town were let to the best advantage, and not on leases for lives as at present, would produce a clear rental of £10,000.”





Burton Bridge.

## THE BRIDGE.

---

THIS venerable structure, probably the oldest bridge in England, is said by Erdeswick, to have been erected in the time of Bernard, abbot of Burton, in the reign of Henry II., about 1175. In proof of this statement, he has thus cited from an ancient document: "One William-de-la-Warde, in the time of the above abbot, dedit terram ponti de Burton, 6 denarios annuatim sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuam, &c. The later historian, Shaw, however, questions the probability of Erdeswick's statement, and with evident reason, for he says, "If William-de-la-Warde gave land to the bridge, as here mentioned, it is plain the bridge was then in being."

The above gift being in land, out of which an acknowledgement was to be paid to the donor's family, proves very clearly, that the donation must have been for the repair, and not for the erection of the bridge. Indeed it is highly probable that at this period the bridge might require repair. Another proof of its existence previous to this date, is derived from the fact that Robert de Brislingcote, "gave one acre of land in prato de Burscote juxta Trent, pro fabrica pontis de Burton :'" being an evi-

dence of its previous existence. The probability therefore is, that the bridge of Burton was erected about the time of the Norman conquest, almost eight hundred years since.

This bridge has evidently undergone a variety of repairs and alterations during the long period since its original foundation. The estimation in which it was held as a means of communication, will appear from the numerous grants and benefactions, which were from time to time bestowed for its maintenance. The original documents are quoted by numerous antiquaries.

Previous to the dissolution of Burton abbey, the bridge was entirely supported by grants and voluntary contributions: this will appear from several curious documents granted by the abbots, appointing proctors and bailiffs "to have the care of the seyde brigge for a terme of yeres."

The first of this kind, is a beautifully illuminated deed, bearing date, August 24th, 1441, in which Ralph, Abbot of Burton, Sir Thomas Gresley, and others, grant to William Shopinhalle of this parish, the office of keeper and overseer of this bridge, for thirty years, having entire authority in repairing the same, it being at this time in a ruinous condition.

In 1493, Roger de Huncedon, by a charter, grants "to God and the support of the bridge, for the health of his soul and that of his ancestors and successors, one acre of arable land, viz., that which



belonged to Nicholas le Lomp, extending towards the mill of the More, between the land of Walter de Scobenhall, and that of Richard le Lomp."

Alice Bolde, of Burton-upon-Trent, by her will dated October 2nd 1426, amongst other things, bequeathed to this bridge, "*duo chocharia argentia, item duo cocharia argentia ad sustentationem symbe de Stapenhylle.*"

The next document relating to this interesting bridge is curious and amusing, and is quoted at full length below ; the date of its execution is 1529.

**"To all true Xten peple** to whom thys present wryting shall come. Willm. by the provydence of God, abbott of the monastery of Burton-upon-Trent, John, pryor of the monastery of Repyngdon, John, pryor of the monastery of Tutbury, George, lorde Hastyngyes, sir Richard Sacheverll, knight, sir Walter Gryffyth, knight, sir Anthony Fitzherbert, knight, one of the kyngys justyces of his comen place, sir John Porte, knight, on' of the kyngs justyces of hys benche, George Greyseley, esquyer, Humffrey Ferrers, esquyer, Thomas Curson, esquyer, George Fynderne, esquyer, Thomas Dethycke, esquyer, John Stanley, gentylman, bayliff of Burton, Thomas Walker and Willm. Morekok, of the same, sende gretyng in oure Lorde everlastyng. And for somych as it ys merytorious for ev'y Xpen man to indeus hymselffe to helpe to preffer works of marcy for the increassyng of vertue and health of xpen

peple, whereby almyghty God may be pleased affore whom every gode dede shall be rewarded to the helth and comforth of manys soul. We therefore, the seyd abbott, pryours, lorde Hastyns, knyghtys, esquyers, with all other above specyffied, notyffye unto your audyence, that wher' there ys att Burton beforeseyd, a brigge of grett length with many arches goyng over the water of Trent, which ys a comen passage to and fro many counteys to the gret releff and comforth of travellyng peple, and to the cuntreys thereabowte. And so yt ys that the seyd brigge is of olde fundacon, and now of late dayes by the occasion of grett floddys and waters is greatly decayed, for somych as dyverse arches thereof be lately decayed and wasted away in the water, to the grett joperdye and trowble of all travellyng peple that go and ryde thereupon. And the seyd brigge hath nother rents nor annuities for the supportacon of the same, but only by the devocon and almes dedys of well disposed cryston peple, wythoute the contynuance wherof the seyd brygge ys lyke utterly to be decayed and forlett. And for as mych as Willm Haryson, now proctor, lymytted to be of the same, of his good and diligent mynd, hath full well endeavored himselffe to the helpyng and makyng of the seyd brigge in dyverse places of the same, which were and yett be in grett joperdye, to hys greytt and importable charges withoute the helpe and almes dedis of weldisposed xpen peple to him be showed in that behalffe. We therefore the seyd

abbott, priours, lorde Hastyns, knyght, esquyers, with all other above specyffed, in the way of charyte, exorte, move, and requere all goode xpen peple, which thys our present wrytyng shall here or se, to helpe and gyff your charytable almes to the seid proctor, or his depute, this bring. Wherby ye may deserve the grett reward of Almighty God, to the helthe and comfort of your owne soules, and our full hertye thankys. In wytnesse wherof we the seid abbott, priours, lorde Hastyns, knightys, esquyers, and all other above named, to this oure present wrytyng seyverally have sette our seyls, the xxiiiith day of the monyth of May, in the xxth yere of the reyne of our soverayne lorde kyng Henry the VIII."

When the grant of the abbey lands was made to the Paget family at the dissolution, it was enjoined that they should repair the bridge at Burton, "at all times in future," although no land or estate was allotted for that particular purpose.

In its present state, Burton bridge is more admired by the antiquary than by the traveller: for although it continues as anciently to be, "a comen passage to and fro many counteys," it cannot now be said to be for the "comforth of travellyn peple," whether equestrian or otherwise. From the narrowness of the road, it is insufficient for the considerable traffic passing over it, and frequent stoppages and accidents occur.

The bridge is built of ashler stone, supposed to

have been dug from a quarry on the Derbyshire side of the river, about a mile below. Its length is fifteen hundred and forty-five feet, and comprises thirty-six arches. This great length is occasioned by the diversion of the river into two channels, each of considerable magnitude, and flowing at some distance from each other. The form of this bridge is singular, as on the Derbyshire side, it deviates from the usual straight line, in a curve inclining to the south-east.

At the west end of the bridge, adjoining the town, formerly stood a chapel, a few stones of which may be seen in the foundations of a house on the site. There are many similar instances of chapels on bridges in this country, generally built in commemoration of some victory. It is probable, therefore, that the one on Burton bridge was erected in consequence of the success which Edward II. obtained over the barons, after they had prevented his passing over this bridge. Or possibly it was erected for the purpose of celebrating mass for the repair of the bridge, which, as before shown, was originally supported by alms and voluntary contributions.

In the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XXI. the following incident is related in connection with Burton bridge.

“As a countess of Ferrers, was passing in her coach, the leading horses leaped over the parapet on one side of this bridge; but the wheel horses fixing their feet firmly against the stone-work, kept the



coach back, till the harness which held up the other horses was cut, when they dropped into the river and were drowned. Her ladyship, believing she owed her life to the wheel horses, kept them afterwards without work as long as they could live."



## PRESENT CONDITION OF THE TOWN.

---

BURTON is situated in the rich valley of the Trent, on the eastern border of the County of Stafford, and in the hundred of Offlow. It is in 52 deg. 53 min. N. Latitude, and 1 deg. 35 min. W. Longitude. It is distant from London, by railway, 129 miles, by road, 125 miles; from Birmingham, 30 miles; Leicester, 26 miles; Nottingham, 25 miles; Stafford, 24 miles; Derby, 11 miles; Lichfield, 12 miles; and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 9 miles.

The parish is extensive, containing several distinct townships, and upwards of ten thousand acres of land, a portion of which is included in the county of Derby. The east and west sides are hilly, the centre is a fine champaign district, forming rich pastures, which, in the rainy seasons, are often flooded by the waters of the Trent and Dove: the latter river bounds the parish on the north.

Although the surrounding scenery presents no very remarkable features, it is generally pleasing, being diversified with gentle hills, fruitful fields and verdant meadows. The banks of the Trent are adorned with a succession of eminences of moderate elevation, which are, in many parts, gracefully clothed with flourishing woods and plantations:





Plan of the Town of  
**BURTON upon TRENT**  
(1847.)

Published by Wm. Wesley, High St. Burton upon Trent.





these, with "the silver Trent," contribute greatly to the beauty of the prospect.

The town of Burton extends into the township of Burton-extra, or as it is more frequently called Bond End, and includes the greater part of the population of that township. It has one principal thoroughfare, extending under different appellations, about a mile and a half, from N. to S., with several spacious streets uniting at right angles. The following are the names of the principal streets ;—High Street, Horninglow Street, New Street, Station Street, Bridge Street, Lichfield Street, Market Place, Bond End, Anderstaff Lane, with several others of inferior note. During the last thirty years the aspect of the town has been greatly improved : many ancient houses have been rebuilt, and many new ones erected in the suburbs ; the whole exhibiting an aspect of substantial prosperity.

The High Street contains the principal shops and places of business, several of which are substantial and elegant in appearance. Those who remember the condition of this street a few years since, without flagged footways, and with a rough ill-paved road, will duly estimate its present excellent condition. The paved footways were laid in 1838 : the unsightly and disagreeable paving stones were removed in 1844, when the present excellent road was substituted.

Previous to the year 1778, the town of Burton was neither paved nor lighted, nor had it suitable

drainage of any kind. The centre of High Street was so low, that it formed a rivulet for the water and filth from the houses, and at intervals stepping stones were placed, to enable persons to cross. In the above year application was made to Parliament for an Act, entitled "An Act for Paving, Repairing, Cleansing and Lighting the Town and Borough of Burton-upon-Trent, in the County of Stafford, and for removing and preventing annoyances therein."

Immediately after the passing of this act, the street was raised, paved, and otherwise greatly improved. A sewer was also made from the foot of the bridge to nearly the centre of High Street. This sewer was formed without a proper survey, the builder appearing to possess no knowledge whatever of the most important part of his work, viz., that of constructing the levels in a proper manner, since it has been discovered that he rose rapidly for about two hundred yards from the river, and soon came so near the surface, that he was obliged to continue the work on a dead level, and afterwards left it incomplete at the place above named. Consequently all the filth of the upper part of the sewer was continually stopping up for want of a regular fall; a continual nuisance to the public, emitting an effluvia, detrimental to the health and comfort of the inhabitants.

For some time the Commissioners appointed under the before-named act had seen the necessity of removing so disgusting an annoyance, but from the



introduction of gas, and the additional expenses arising from the increased importance of the town, and the limited means given under the restrictive clauses for rating under the local act, great difficulties presented themselves, for want of pecuniary means. The matter was still more strongly urged on the attention of the Commissioners from the fact that it was determined to remove the paving stones, and form a sound macadamized road, rendered adhesive by a mixture of gas tar and other materials. It was, therefore, considered a matter of the utmost importance that the bad sewerage should be amended before the surface of the road was improved. In the month of June, 1843, the Clerk to the Commissioners under the local act received instructions to employ an Engineer to make a proper survey, to show how far it was practicable to carry out the sewerage, so as to effectually drain the town. The result of this survey fully proved that it was possible to carry a culvert from the place where the old sewer originally emptied itself into the river, through the whole of High Street, Lichfield Street, through Burton-Extra, to the canal lock, and that the whole of the waste water might be used to cleanse this culvert. It was also found possible to carry culverts through Station Street and New Street, to the main culvert. This survey, with the estimates was laid before a meeting of the Commissioners, on the 30th of June, 1843, John Richardson, Esq., High Bailiff, in the chair, when it was unanimously agreed.

to memorialize the Feoffees of the Burton Town Lands for assistance. The Feoffees liberally responded to the memorial with a grant of £400. Subsequently a meeting of the inhabitants sanctioned a further expenditure from the highway rate, towards the object. Since this period the sewerage has been extended through Horninglow Street, the remaining portion of Station Street, and also through the entire length of a new street leading from Station Street to New Street. The entire length of sewerage within the town is 3282 yards, or nearly two miles.

The most sanguine expectations of the projectors of this improvement have been fully realized; each time a boat passes the lock, nearly the whole of the waste water flows down the entire length of the sewer, from Bond End, to the river near the bridge. This arrangement effectually prevents the accumulation of filth or offensive smell.

---

#### POPULATION.

Although mention is made in Domesday book of the number of houses and inhabitants in various parishes, yet no such records of the population of the parish of Burton are to be found in that work. It is, therefore, impossible to form an estimate of its population, earlier than the reign of Charles II. A tax was imposed by act of parliament, during this reign, called hearth money, which was a levy of two shillings on every hearth, in houses paying church

and poor rates. It was found that there were in Burton two hundred and ninety-six hearths, which paid £29 12s. 11d., and in Burton Extra, forty-one hearths, paying £4 2s. 0d. The population of the two townships was, probably, about 2,500.

By an accurate survey, taken in Oct. 1789, the number of dwelling houses and inhabitants in Burton and Burton Extra, was as follows:—

Burton.....	626 houses,	2926 inhabitants.
Burton Extra ...	102 houses,	553 inhabitants.
Total.....	728	3479

At the parliamentary census of 1831, the population of the parish, including all the townships, amounted to 6,812.

The following table exhibits the extent and population of each division of the parish at the last census of 1841.

	ACRES.	POPULATION.
Burton Borough...	563	4863
Burton Extra .....	932	1193
Branston.....	2353	441
Horninglow.....	2167	852
Stretton .....	1210	410
Winshill .....	1048	371
	8273*	8130

The total population of the town, which includes Burton Borough, Burton Extra, and a portion of Horninglow township, amounted to 6556.

\* This does not include a portion of Stapenhill township which is in Burton parish.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Although Burton neither returns members to parliament, nor contains any corporate body, yet it retains the name of a Borough, so that this must merely be with reference to the translation of *Burgos*, a town. It is true that the Abbots sat in parliament by writ; but they were only occasionally summoned, and did not sit in their own right, and were not, therefore, compelled, as were many others, “ad habendum servitia sua.”

Previous to the dissolution of the abbey, the government of the town was almost exclusively in the hands of the abbot, who possessed great privileges and an extensive jurisdiction. From an ancient record it also appears that the abbot possessed authority for the trying of criminals and the power of life and death. In an account of the boundaries of Wetmore mention is made of the spot where the “thieves hangeth,” and which is no doubt the same as that which has been since called Gallows Flat, and Gallows Lane, near that part of Horninglow Street called Little Burton.

The town is now governed by a High Bailiff, who is also Coroner; the gentleman who now fills this office is John Richardson, Esq. The other officers are six Deciners, (probably a corruption of the Roman *Decemverii*) and three Constables. There is, also, a Town Jury, for the settlement of disputes, inspection of nuisances, &c. These officers, with the exception of the High Bailiff, (whose office is per-



manent) are elected at a Court Leet, held annually in October, under the authority of the Most Noble the Marquis of Anglesey, the Lord of the Manor. Thomas Landor, Esq., of the manor, is his Lordship's present Land Agent.

The police form part of the county constabulary force ; two officers reside in the town, one of whom is an inspector.

---

#### MARKETS AND FAIRS.

In the annals of Burton Abbey we are informed that King John granted to the abbot and monks, "a fair of three days duration, commencing on the eve of St. Modwen, and also a market upon Thursday, as at this day, These liberties were confirmed to them by King Henry III., A. D. 1227.

The market is well supplied with the various necessities of life ; it is chiefly held underneath and surrounding the Town Hall. The trade in corn, particularly barley, is also considerable.

There are four annual fairs, the most ancient is on "the feast of St. Modwen," (Oct. 29.) The other fairs are on Candlemas day ; April 5th ; Holy Thursday ; also a statute fair on the Monday after Michaelmas day, for the hiring of servants in agriculture.



## PLACES OF WORSHIP.

---

### THE PARISH CHURCH.

---

THIS edifice is situated at the south eastern extremity of the borough, close to the west bank of the river Trent.

It is a neat structure, substantially built of stone, in the Palladian, or Italian style of architecture, and was erected on the site of the ancient abbey church, about the year 1720. The church is spacious, the interior being divided into a nave and side aisles, the latter being separated from the former by lofty pillars supporting semi-circular arches. The nave terminates towards the east, in a circular apse or chancel, in which is a fine altar-piece beautifully executed in white marble. The pews and other fittings are of oak. In the west gallery is the organ, built by the celebrated Snetzler, of London ; it is a very superior instrument, and was placed in this church, by subscription of the inhabitants, in 1771. The font is ancient, and has recently been restored, but presents no very remarkable features. The entire length of the body of the church is one hundred and one feet. At the western end is a square tower of considerable elegance, containing a clock

with three dials, a peal of eight fine-toned bells, and a set of excellent chimes.

It is stated that all records of the building of this church are lost,—this is much to be regretted, as but little information of an interesting or authentic character can be gathered without such documents. The name of the patron saint is also a subject of uncertainty. The ancient structure, before named, was dedicated to St. Modwen, but, on the dissolution of the abbey, and the establishment of the collegiate church, by Henry VIII, the building was dedicated to Christ and St. Mary. This institution, as it has been shown, existed but for a very short period, and afterwards the original designation appears to have been resumed; for, Shaw, speaking of it at the time of its demolition, and the erection of the present church, calls it “the old church dedicated to St. Modwen.” In most instances where new churches are erected on old sites, the new building receives the same name as the old one,—it is, therefore, generally supposed that St. Modwen is the proper designation, but others assert that it was dedicated to St. Mary.

The church-yard is very spacious and well kept, and in pleasantness of appearance is probably excelled by few. Several stone coffins have been found in this church-yard at different periods; one of them is now placed under a graceful weeping willow, overhanging the western margin of the Trent.

The living is a perpetual curacy under the patron-

age of the Marquis of Anglesey, who is the lay impropriator of the tithes. The present incumbent is the Rev. Samuel Stead.

The register of this church is tolerably complete and in a good state of preservation, commencing with the year 1538. It is written mostly in Latin, until about 1720. The name of Modwen several times appears in the registry of the sixteenth century, as a female designation.

Affixed to the register are some memorandums of sundry collections, made in this church about the end of the seventeenth century, for various benevolent objects; amongst them are the following:—

“Collected at Burton, July 17, 1664, for y<sup>e</sup> repair of y<sup>e</sup> steeple of y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>r</sup>ish church of St. Peter, y<sup>e</sup> apostle, in Sandwich, in y<sup>e</sup> county of Canterbury y<sup>e</sup> sum of 6s. 3d.

“Collected in y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>r</sup>ish church of Burton-upon-Trent, in y<sup>e</sup> county of Stafford, y<sup>e</sup> 7th day of May, 1665, for a fire at Stillingfleet, in y<sup>e</sup> East Riding of y<sup>e</sup> county of York, y<sup>e</sup> sum of 8s. 4d.

“1689. Paid Adam Froggat, for y<sup>e</sup> distressed Irish Protestants ..... 4 8 0  
 1689. Paid to Christopher Lowe [for fire] at Bungay ..... 3 18 0  
 1692. Paid to Adam Froggat, for redemption of slaves in Algiers, Sally Barbara, &c. .... 1 10 3  
 1693. Paid to Adam Froggat, for French Protestants ..... 5 18 8

The following is copied from a board in the church.

“THE LECTURE.

was founded by Mr. Thomas Boilston, citizen and cloth-worker, London ; a member of the right worshipful company of cloth-workers, to whom and to their successors he left £800 in trust, by will, bearing date June 22, (year not mentioned) to pay a salary of £31 4s. 0d. quarterly to a lecturer, for preaching a lecture in the parish church of Burton-upon-Trent, on Thursday morning in every week, 16s. annually to the clerk or sexton for tolling the bell, &c. The lecturer to be appointed by the bailiff or chief officers in Burton and five or six of the chief inhabitants, with the advice and approbation of three ministers ; John Boilston of Weston, Thomas Duldale, Walsall ; and Richard Bett, Stafford ; or any two. When any of these should die, the survivors to choose another neighbouring minister in his place ; and if any neglect, or forbearance in regularly preaching this lecture, one half of the yearly payment to be then made at the above respective times, to the treasurer of Christ's Hospital, London, towards the support thereof, and the other half to the poor of the cloth-workers' company.”

---

Among the principal monuments in the interior of the church, are the following.—

On a small mural marble on the north side of the chancel :



Hic infra' posita est (Fiducia beatæ resurrectionis

PHILADELPHIA WILLIAMSON,

filia natu minor, Radulphi Williamson, arm. & Mariæ uxor ejus, ex parochia St. Annæ Westmonasteriensis egregia indole, eximijs animi corporisqu; dotibus, ætate etiam ac vita integra, intacta virgo: at gravi febre correpta subito succubuit morti. Heu nimiures triste exemplar, brevis et fluxi vitæ humanæ status. Nat, 8 Nov. 1688. Obiit 22 Oct.

1706.

### On the south side of the chancel:

ISAACI HAWKINS, armig.

Juris legum rerum fere omnium olim non mediocriter periti, ingenio eloquentia fortitudine, bonis moribus et virtutibus quamplurimis ornatissimi, itidem Elizabethæ uxoris ejus Elizabethæ fil. nat max. et Annæ Watson materteræ, quorum omnium quicquid mortale haude procul hinc pie reconditur optat ad vitam abire potiore. Hoc positum. An. Dom.

1727.

### Near the north door:

Here lyes Mr. RICHARD ALLSOP, of this town, mercer, a person of sound understanding, great industry, inflexible honesty, and commendable frugality, (for he was frugal that he might be charitable.) He was a chearful companion, a sincere friend and a good christian, Thus he lived esteemed and dyed lamented by the friends of virtue. Ob. July 3, 1728, æt. 27. He left by his will, (proved in the Arches) ten pounds per annum for ever, for the instruction of thirty poor boys of this town in christian knowledge; and ten pounds to the poor of Hathern in Leicestershire, for ever. This monument was erected at the charge of his affectionate grandson, Mr. Richard Proudman.

### On a mural marble in the north aisle:

MATTHEW ALURED, of Heydon, in Yorkshire, esq. 1769. And Ann his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Every, of Egginton, co. Derby, bart. 1725.

### In the south aisle on a handsome tablet:

Sacred to the memory of

ABRAHAM HOSKINS, Esq.

Many years the highly respected Bailiff of this Borough, who departed this life, April 27th, 1805, aged 76 years.

And also of SARAH his wife, who died May 8. 1818, aged 80.

“Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.”



### In the South aisle :

This monument is erected by order of Joseph Muckleston Esq. to the respectful memory of his Uncle,

ISAAC HAWKINS,

late of this place, Esq. who departed this life the 8th day of February, 1800, aged 91 years.

### In a window in the south aisle :

In memory of

THOMAS CLARK,

Merchant, born May 22nd, 1763, died March 20th, 1833.

“ Surely goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life.”

### In the same aisle :

Sacred to the memory of

MARY THORNEWILL,

who was born the 20th of July, 1758. She married Thos. Thornevill, Esq. of Dove Cliff in this parish, and died there, 3rd July, 1805.

### Near the above :

In memory of

THOMAS THORNEWILL Esq.,

of Dove Cliff. He was born March 28, 1760, and died July 8, 1843.

### On a plain tablet :

Sacred to the memory of

ANTHONY GREATOREX,

43 years organist of this church. Born July 15, 1730, died Nov. 19, 1814.

The simplicity of his manners, the integrity of his heart, and the innocency of his life, have numbered him among those who kept the commandments of God and the faith of their Saviour Jesus Christ.

### On a neat sarcophagus :

Sacred to the memory of

BENJAMIN WILSON,

who died XXVII February, MDCCCXII. aged LXI.

Whose simplicity of manners, rectitude of conduct, and benevolence of mind will ever live in the remembrance of his friends. In gratitude for his regard so truly paternal; which ceased only with life; this tablet is erected by his niece, Ann Noble.

Near the west door, a marble tablet surmounted with an elegant sculpture by Westmacott :

Saered to the memory of  
MYRTILLA, Wife of SIR J. D. FOWLER,  
and youngest daughter of Abraham Hoskins, Esq. Born 8th July, 1774,  
Died 14th August, 1825. For unaffected piety, and the exercise of all  
the duties of life, she was eminently distinguished. Her amiable, cheerful  
and benevolent disposition, endeared her to every heart. Her afflicted  
husband grateful for 26 years of constant happiness, now sorrowing  
and alone, dedicates this tablet to her many virtues.

Under the west gallery :

Saered to the memory of  
JOSEPH PYCROFT, Esq.,  
who departed this life, June 7, 1831, aged 69.  
And also to Elizabeth his Wife, who died Nov. 4, 1826,  
aged 68 years.

In the north aisle :

In memory of SAMUEL ALLSOPP,  
of Derby, and of Birlingham in the County of Woreester, Esq. Who  
died highly esteemed and lamented, Feb. 26th, 1838, aged 57.  
He was the male representative of an ancient Derbyshire family, whose  
aneestor, Hugh de Allsopp, was knighted by Richard the First, on the  
Conquest of Aere. He was descended from Anthony Allsopp, of Alsop-  
in-the-Dale, (Helleshope) Derbyshire, whose fourth son, Samuel, mar-  
ried Bridget, daughter of Beneroft Banister, of Woreester, and of  
Birlingham, Esq. Their son Thomas married Ann Chalinor, of Fauld,  
by whom he had one daughter and five sons, James the youngest mar-  
ried Ann, daughter of Benjamin Wilson, of this town, by whom he had  
six sons and two daughters, the five youngest died in their infaney.  
The survivors were Ann, the above named Samuel, and Thomas, by  
whom this tablet is erected as a tribute of brotherly affection.

In the North aisle ;

To the memory of  
ANNE, wife of Mr. Halford Adeock,  
of Leieester, and second daughter of Rupert Chawner, M. D. of this  
place, and Mary his first wife. She was born the 23rd February, 1783,  
married 8th Dec. 1814, died 26th Dec. 1816.





On a neat tablet, surmounted by escutcheon :

In the family vault are deposited the remains of

JOHN PEEL, Esq.,

Of Pastures House, in the County of Derby, who died November 7th, 1816, aged 49 years, sincerely respected and deeply lamented. Also two of his children, Edmund and Alicia, who died in their infancy. Also Elizabeth Margaret, wife of the above John Peel, and daughter of Gill Slater, Esq., of Everton, Lancashire, who died October 10th, 1820, aged 55 years.

Near the above :

Sacred to the Memory of

JOSEPH PEEL, Esq.,

Of Bowes Farm, in the County of Middlesex, who died at Stapenhill, in the County of Derby, on the 14th of December, 1821, aged 56; and is buried in the family vault in this Church-yard. Also of Ann his wife, who died at Bowes Farm, on the 15th of June, 1811, aged 43 years; and lies interred at Edmonton, in the County of Middlesex. Also Charlotte Jane, daughter of the above Joseph Peel and Ann his wife, who was born at Bowes Farm, the 28th of October, 1809, and departed this life the 15th August, 1830, at Dolhyfryd, Denbighshire, and is interred in the vault in this Church-yard.

In the North aisle :

Sacred to the Memory of

EDWARD SMITH,

Of this Town, and of Linton, in the County of Derby, who died March 11th, 1832, aged 68 years. Also of Sarah Smith, his widow, who died August 19th, 1834, aged 68 years.

---

## HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

---

This handsome structure, situated in Horninglow Street, was erected in 1824, as a chapel of ease for the northern part of the town and the adjoining hamlets. The cost of erection was about £7000,



which was defrayed by property bequeathed for its foundation by the late Isaac Hawkins, Esq.

The style of architecture is the florid gothic, the building being somewhat profusely ornamented with pinnacles, buttresses, and other decorations. Over the north entrance is a square tower of elegant proportions, and suitably ornamented, containing a clock and bell. The interior comprises a nave, side aisles, and chancel: in the latter is a richly decorated stained glass window. The side aisles and galleries are divided from the nave by a row of clustered columns, supporting pointed arches. The whole arrangement of the building is very complete, and will accommodate about twelve hundred persons.

The patron of the living is the Marquis of Anglesea, who presented land for the site and for a burying ground. The Rev. Peter French, M. A. is the incumbent.

---

#### CHRIST CHURCH.

This elegant edifice was opened for divine service on the 18th of September, 1844, on which occasion the ceremony of consecration was performed by the bishop of the diocese, in the presence of a numerous assembly. It is situated near the western end of New Street, in a neighbourhood rapidly increasing in population.

The church, which is from the design of Mr. J. Mitchell, architect, Sheffield, is in the early English, or lancet Gothic style, and is cruciform in its



Christ Church, Burton-upon-Trent.



arrangement, having a nave seventy-seven feet by twenty-eight; north and south transepts, twenty-eight by twenty-one; and chancel twenty-four feet by fourteen. At the north end is a tower and spire, rising to the height of one hundred and fifty feet. The windows in the nave and transepts are coupled, having small shafts running up the angles, both within and without, with appropriate hood mouldings. The chancel is lighted by a triple window. This window, as well as the chancel arch and other parts of the interior is elaborately carved, with suitable mouldings, and the whole is in stone. The interior of the church is lined with dressed stone, closely joined. The roof deserves attention from its peculiar construction, there being no small rafters. The trusses are placed at twelve feet distance. The whole of the benches, both open and appropriated, have stall ends; the appropriated ones having small doors. The reading desk and pulpit are placed on either side of the chancel arch, so that on entering the church, a full view of the chancel is obtained, which adds greatly to the general effect of the structure. In designing the font, the architect was guided in a great measure by the one in Ashbourne church. The church will accommodate six hundred on the ground floor, and four hundred sittings have been provided by galleries in the transept and tower. The exterior is built of scabbed wall stone, with ashler dressings round the windows, doors, &c. The spire is also built of ashler.



The present incumbent is the Rev. W. Morgan, who resides in a neat parsonage house, recently erected between the church and schools.

---

#### CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

The Congregational Chapel is in High Street, and occupies the site of a nonconformist meeting house erected in 1662, for the congregation of the Rev. Thomas Bakewell, who was ejected from the rectory of Rolleston, for not complying with the act of uniformity.

The building, which is spacious and elegant, is in the Gothic style, and is considered a great ornament to the principal street of Burton. The interior arrangements are very complete: the pulpit and other fittings are of oak, and are of the most substantial and appropriate character. Within the lofty front arch, in which are the entrances, is a fine window of beautiful proportions. In consequence the galleries being placed only at each end, and not round the side walls, this chapel presents a remarkably airy and spacious appearance. In the gallery behind the pulpit, is a fine-toned organ. The chapel was erected in 1842, from a design by H. I. Stevens, Esq. of Derby, and will accommodate six hundred persons.

In the rear of the building are vestry and school-rooms, and a small burying ground.



THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, BOSTON, MASS.



## WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

The first chapel belonging to this body was erected in 1766. The present building occupies the same site, and was enlarged and much improved in 1843. It is now a neat and spacious place of worship, but possesses no feature worthy of particular remark. Connected with the chapel are spacious vestries and school-rooms, with two neat houses for the resident ministers.

---

## SALEM CHAPEL.

Is in Station Street, and is occupied by the congregation of Particular Baptists. It was erected in 1803, and almost entirely rebuilt in 1842. The interior is neat and commodiously arranged, having galleries round the entire building. It is estimated to contain about six hundred persons.

---

The other chapels are the GENERAL BAPTIST CHAPEL, in Burton Extra, and the PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, in Station Street.



## TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

---

THE first records relating to the trade of Burton are found in Leland, who says there were in his time "many marblers and workers in alabaster." Camden afterwards confirms this statement in the following words, "The Trent joining Tame directs its course northwards, through grounds yielding plenty of alabaster, in order to receive the Dove, and *almost surrounds Burton!* a town famous for its alabaster works." Although the neighbouring hills in the vicinity of Needwood forest yield abundance of alabaster, there has been no manufactory of the kind mentioned above, for a long period.

Before the civil wars, many of the inhabitants were Clothiers. Their goods, from the excellence of their quality, were greatly esteemed, but in consequence of the wars this trade also declined and is quite extinct. The Earl of Essex, in a letter written in 1644, respecting placing a garrison here, speaks of the "great opposition in regard of the poverty of the inhabitants, that the town consisteth only of clothiers and maltsters."

THE BREWING TRADE.

---

There is little doubt but that Burton has been famous for its ale from an early period. Sir Walter Scott, whose antiquarian lore was very considerable, mentions in his romance of *Ivanhoe*, that it was so celebrated in the time of Richard I., Cœur de Lion ; we also know from Plot that information was conveyed to Mary Queen of Scots, then in confinement at Tutbury Castle, during Babington's Conspiracy, about the year 1580, by means of a *Burton Brewer*, who supplied the castle with ale.

But the first origin of the Brewing trade as the staple of Burton, was at the commencement of the eighteenth century, when one Benjamin Printon, began in a small way, (employing only three men) the trade of a common brewer.

A little more than fifty years ago there were fifteen or sixteen breweries in Burton-upon-Trent, but twenty years ago the number was reduced to five. Since that period both the Foreign and Home Trades have so greatly increased, that it is probable more ale is brewed in this town for exportation, than in any other place in the kingdom.

When Burton pale ale was first sent to India there was a prejudice in favour of another ale, which had long had a preference there, but soon after the Burton ale was introduced into the Indian market all others gave way ; and it has ever since commanded prices much higher than ale from any other

place. Burton ale has also been successfully introduced into Australia and other British Colonies, and different countries in all parts of the globe.

The Home Trade differs from that of most other provincial brewers, which is chiefly limited to their immediate neighbourhood; this is not the case with the Burton ale,—it is not confined to a few miles around the brewery, nor to the adjoining counties; but finds its way into every county in England, and throughout the whole of the United Kingdom.

Twenty years since, it has been said, the number of breweries was five, it is now sixteen. Several of the old establishments have been greatly enlarged; and there are two, at either of which there is now a greater extent of business done than there was by the whole town twenty years ago.

It is worthy of remark that the Burton brewers, contrary to the usual practice in all other places, make use of hard water in preference to soft. The late celebrated Dr. Darwin thus ingeniously accounts for this in a letter introduced into Pilkington's *Natural History of Derbyshire*, respecting the waters of Buxton and Matlock:—

“But I cannot leave this account of calcareous or hard waters, without adding, that, I suppose, from the great affinity between calcareous earth and saccharine acid, may be explained a circumstance, the theory of which has never been understood, and therefore the fact has generally been doubted; and that is, that hard waters make stronger beer

than soft ones. I appeal to the brewers of Burton for the fact, who have the soft water of the Trent running on one side of their brewhouses, and yet prefer, universally, the hard or calcareous waters, supplied by their pumps. I suppose there may be some saccharine acid in the malt (which is not all of it equally perfectly made into sugar, by the vegetable digestive power of the germinating barley), which by its attracting the calcareous earth of hard waters may produce a kind of mineral sugar, which like the true sugar may be convertible into spirit."

---

The Mill, mentioned in Domesday Book, we may conclude keeps its old situation on an island below the bridge; but, doubtless, has greatly increased in value since that period, when it was estimated at *six shillings*.

Near the above mill is an extensive Tape Factory, employing a considerable number of hands.

A few years past two extensive Cotton Mills afforded employment to a large number of work people; the Manufacture of Hats was also very considerable, but these have been given up.

An extensive Iron Foundry is carried on in New Street, and another at Dove Cliff, in Stretton Township, by the Messrs. Thornewills.

---

An act of parliament was obtained in 1698, "for making and keeping the River Trent in the counties of Derby, Leicester, and Stafford, navigable for



boats, barges, &c., from a certain place called Wilden Ferry, up the said river to the town of Burton-upon-Trent." The Right Honourable William Lord Paget, Baron of Beaudesert, Lord of the Manor of Burton, and his heirs and assignees had full power to nominate and appoint proper persons to accomplish the same ; and for the better satisfying all damages that might accrue thereby, proper commissioners were appointed as recited in the act. In this act they were only empowered to use manual labour for towing, but an act was obtained 23 Geo. III. "for empowering persons, navigating vessels upon the said river, to and from the said place, to hale the same with horses."

This navigation has been almost entirely superseded by the construction of the Grand Trunk, or Trent and Mersey Canal, of which the great Brindley was the engineer. This Canal runs parallel with the town on the west, about a mile distant, and communicates with the town and the river by a branch at the south end of the town, where there are extensive and commodious wharfs, as well as on the main line at Horninglow. This canal was at first designed to have terminated in the Trent at Burton, but some jealousies and differences arising between the two companies, occasioned the promoters of the canal to extend their project to Shardlow.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS, INSTITUTIONS, CHARITIES, &c.

---

### THE TOWN HALL.

The old Hall which stood on this site was removed in 1772. This ancient structure contained all the arrangements necessary for a court of justice, being fitted up with seat for the judge, jury-box, prisoner's dock, &c. Here the abbots held court for the trial of offences, having, as elsewhere stated, "power of life and death." At the taking down of this building, the ancient mace and keys of the town were discovered, and persons were then living who could recognise the latter as being the keys of the "Bar Gates," which formerly stood at the lower end of High Street. The mace and keys are now in the possession of the High Bailiff, John Richardson, Esq.

The present Town Hall was erected at the expense of the Earl of Uxbridge; it is a plain but neat and commodious building, well adapted for its purpose. Over the mantel-piece in the Hall is a splendid portrait of the Marquis of Anglesea. In this room are held the local courts, and all meetings of business and amusement connected with the town.

SCHOOLS.

---

## THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This institution was founded by William Beane, Abbot of Burton, in 1520. He erected the School-house on grounds belonging to the abbey, and deposited a sum of money in the hands of Ralph Sacheverel, to purchase lands for its endowment. The property so purchased now consists of a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, at Orton in Leicestershire, let for £250 per annum, and two farms at Brereton, let for £202 per annum.

The masters are appointed by the trustees. The head master receives for his stipend two-thirds of the rent of the school lands, and the second master, one-third. The former has also £3, and the latter £6, as noticed in the list of charities.

The scholars are limited to sixty: they are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, by the second master, and about twenty are instructed by the head master, in Latin, &c. The school is free to sons of the inhabitants of Burton, and all such are admitted on application to the master, as vacancies occur, but with a preference to those who apply for admission into the classical division of the school.

The head master is the Rev. J. F. McMichael.

It is to be regretted that with such an income as £450 per annum, so little benefit is derived by the town from this institution. Placed on a more pop-

ular footing, this school might afford a good education to nearly all the youth of the town.

---

ALLSOPP'S SCHOOL, in New Street, was endowed in 1728, by Richard Allsopp, for the education of thirty poor boys. The endowment consists of two pieces of land, containing upwards of nine acres, at Goose Moor and Horninglow. Six of the scholars are clothed from the rent of Rush Holme Close, at Hatton, in Derbyshire, which was purchased with £170, left by Francis Astle, in 1735.

---

NATIONAL SCHOOLS. The Schools in Horninglow Street were erected in 1827, by subscription, for the education of 60 boys and 100 girls.

The New Schools in connection with Christ Church, were opened in 1844. Accommodation has been provided for 550 children. They are built in the Tudor style, and are much admired for their design and excellent arrangement.

---

BRITISH SCHOOLS. These schools were established in 1843, by voluntary subscription, aided by a grant of the Committee of Council on Education. The buildings are erected on land in the Guildables, presented by the Marquis of Anglesea. They consist of two spacious rooms for boys and girls, fitted with every requisite for the accommodation of four hundred scholars, and a neat residence for the master.



NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

---

This Society was commenced in 1842. The Museum, which is in High Street, contains a variety of specimens of British and Foreign Birds, Insects, Fossils, Mineralogical Specimens, Antiquities, and Local Curiosities, the arrangement of which is very justly admired. The collection of *British Land Birds* is said to be complete. For this valuable appendage to its sources of instruction and rational entertainment, the town is mainly indebted to the exertions of the President of the Institution, Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., and the Secretary, Mr Edwin Brown. The Museum is open daily.

---

## LITERARY SOCIETY.

One of the most valuable institutions in connexion with Burton is the Literary Society, which was established in 1844. This Society consists of First and Second Class Subscribers, at present about one hundred and sixty in number. The first class pay a subscription of £1 per annum, and have access to the Reading Room and Library at all hours that the institution is open. The second class pay a quarterly subscription of 2s. 2d., or 8s. 8d. per annum, and have access to the Rooms and Library from 5 o'clock in the evening until 10, and at all hours on Thursday. The principal room of the Museum forms the Reading Room.

A variety of Daily and Weekly London and Provincial Newspapers are provided for the use of the Subscribers, as well as Monthly Publications, Reviews, &c.

The Library consists of several hundred volumes of scientific and entertaining works, purchased by the subscriptions of the principal inhabitants of Burton and some neighbouring gentlemen, including a donation of £20 from the Marquis of Anglesea.

This institution is under a separate management from the Natural History Society and Museum, and pays a rent for the rooms; its affairs are under the control of a committee elected annually by both classes of subscribers.

---

THE BURTON CATTLE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, and the BURTON FARMER'S CLUB, are useful Institutions, and are well supported by the leading agriculturists of the neighbourhood. The meetings of the latter are held monthly at the Queens Hotel, for the discussion of Agricultural subjects. The Essays read at these meetings have frequently been of great value and interest. An Agricultural Library has also been established for the use of the members.

---

The BURTON, UTTOXETER and ASHBOURN UNION BANK, in the Market Place, is a joint-stock establishment, commenced in 1839. The proprietary is numerous and respectable, and the Bank in a flourishing condition, the shares being at a high pre-

mium. There are branches at Uttoxeter and Ash-bourn.

---

The SAVINGS BANK in Horninglow Street, was established in 1818, and re-instituted in 1842, and is now a well managed Institution.

---

The BURTON-UPON-TRENT POOR LAW UNION was formed in 1837. It is very extensive, comprising fifty-three parishes, in the counties of Stafford and Derby; the whole population of the Union in 1841, was 28,878.

The Workhouse is an extensive and substantial building of brick, ornamented with stone, situated at the west end of Horninglow Street. The cost of erection was £8,200: it is adapted for the accommodation of four-hundred inmates, and was first occupied in March, 1839.

---

MEDICAL DISPENSARY. The self-supporting Dispensary, near the Market Place, was established in 1830, and is now an efficient and flourishing institution. For the small weekly payment of 1d. for an individual, or 4d. for a family, it affords medicine and surgical aid to the poorer inhabitants. Most of the resident medical men render their services gratuitously to this institution.

---

The INNS and HOTELS of Burton are generally respectably conducted establishments. The princi-

pal are, the Three Queens, the George, and White Hart Hotels.

---

### RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

The town of Burton possesses the advantage of extensive Railway communication with most parts of the kingdom, having ready access to the metropolis and the principal manufacturing districts: these advantages will be greatly increased, on the completion of the new lines now in progress.

The WEST BRANCH of the MIDLAND RAILWAY passes the western suburbs, the Station communicating with the town through Station Street. This line, which connects the town with Derby, Birmingham and London, was opened on the 12th of Aug., 1839. It is 41 miles in length, and was constructed at an expense of nearly £900,000.

The BURTON and LEICESTER BRANCH of the Midland Railway is now in course of formation. It proceeds from Leicester, passing Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and through the extensive colliery and pottery districts of Swannington, Moira, Gresley and Swadlincote, uniting with the Midland Railway, a short distance south of the station. Near Drakelow the line crosses the river Trent and the adjacent meadows, by a noble viaduct of great length.

The NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY are also constructing a line with branches, which will afford a direct communication with the Stafford-



shire Potteries, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., passing near, or connecting with the towns of Stoke, Leek, Macclesfield, Cheadle, Uttoxeter and Tutbury. This railway joins the Midland line near the bridge at the end of Horninglow Street.

---

#### CHARITIES.

---

Besides the benefactions for purposes of education, there are several other charitable provisions which have been bequeathed from time to time by benevolent individuals, for the benefit of the poor inhabitants of Burton.

The principal information under this head is derived from the Reports of the Commissioners of Charities, printed in 1839, since which it is stated no great changes have occurred.

#### THE TOWN LANDS.

“The estates and property, called the Town Lands, consist of several messuages and parcels of land, in the Town and Parish of Burton-upon-Trent, which were originally appropriated to public purposes, under several deeds of very ancient date, and have since, during a long period, been from time to time conveyed together to trustees or feeofces, under the like trusts as are declared in the indenture of release of the 24th of June, 1820.

By this indenture the town lands were conveyed by the then surviving trustees, to the most noble

William marquis of Anglesey, Sir John Dickinson Fowler, knight; the Rev. Charles Kingsley, clerk; the Rev. Henry Des Voeux, clerk; Joseph Pyecroft, esq., Joseph Clay, esq., William Osborne, Samuel Lowe, William Worthington, and Michael Bass, gentlemen; John Spender, esq., John Spender, junior, and Charles Perks, gentlemen, upon trust, that the trustees or the greater part of them, who should yearly meet at the town-house in Burton, upon the feast day of St. Thomas the Apostle, or in the afternoon of the same day, should yearly elect, name and choose, two of the best and most trusty inhabitants of the town, for the year then next coming, to be the town masters or collectors of the rents of the town lands; which town masters or collectors should yearly, in the year of their office, from time to time, diligently save, collect, gather and receive, all the rents, issues, and profits of the said messuages, lands, and premises, at the rent days and times accustomed, and yearly put the same into a common coffer or box, having four locks and several keys, which rents, issues, and profits so collected, should, as occasion should require from time to time, be disposed of, converted and put to the common use, benefit and profit of the inhabitants of Burton, whether it be in making payment of such sums of money as were and ought to be paid for and towards the discharge and disburthening of all the inhabitants of the town, when any common charge whatever was to be levied within the town,

or for any other necessary use and business, as should be thought most expedient for the common good and profit of the inhabitants of the town; and that the town masters or collectors should yearly, at the end of the year, make their accounts of their receipts and disbursements of the rents and profits aforesaid to the trustees and other the inhabitants of the town, or so many of them as should please to be present at the said account making; and if it should fall out that the trustees could not agree for the election of the town masters or collectors, or for the custody of the four keys, or for the laying forth or bestowing of the rents and profits of the town lands, then all such variances should be ruled, redressed and ordered, as the greater part of the freeholders, commonly called burgesses, then inhabiting within the town of Burton, and who should meet for that purpose, should agree upon; and it was thereby further declared, that the trustees and their heirs, or the greater part of them, should have power by indenture or indentures of lease under their hand and seals, upon valuable consideration, either by fine, or without fine upon increase of rent, with continuance of the ancient rent in their discretion, to the best benefit of the inhabitants of the town, to grant or demise all or any of the said burgages, messuages, lands and heriditaments, for 21 years or less, in possession, and in case it should be for the encouraging any tenant to build or rebuild, then for any term not exceeding

41 years; and that when one half of the trustees should be dead, the survivors should, within three months after the death of the last of the said deceased trustees, by feoffment or otherwise, enfeoff and estate so many honest and sufficient persons, inhabiting in the town of Burton, of the nomination and election of the surviving trustees, to stand and be seised of all the said lands, tenements and hereditaments, to the like uses, intents and purposes as therein declared, so that the said surviving trustees should, by such feoffment or other assurance, be continued in their places as trustees, and so as the said marquis of Anglesey, and his heirs, lords of the manor of Burton, for the time being, should be made and continued trustees therein; provided, that nothing in the said indenture of release contained, should prejudice the said Marquis, or his heirs or assigns, as to any rents or services or arrears of rent, or services which were or should be due or payable to the said Marquis, his heirs or assigns, for or by reason of the said premises, or any of them.

“It has for many years been the habit of the trustees to let the several premises under the trust, with the advice and according to the opinion of a surveyor; and the terms of letting of such parts of them as are held by tenants from year to year, are regulated by a general valuation made by the surveyor, in the year 1815.

“The rents of the town lands, including those of a close, called Finney’s Close, and the workhouse



garden, both hereafter mentioned, and which have usually for some time past been carried to the same account, amount at present to £190 a year; but some alteration will probably be made in the amount in consequence of exchanges lately made under the powers of the act for the enclosure of common lands, &c., in Burton, respecting which the award has been very recently made, and is dated the 30th of April, 1823.

“The feoffees are also entitled to the sum of £1,800, which has been accumulated from fines received on different renewals of leases for lives. Part of it, £1,500, is secured by the joint bond of Sir Oswald Mosley, baronet, and Ashton Nicholas Mosley, esq., and the remainder is lodged in the bank of Messrs. Clay and Son, of Burton, bearing interest at three per cent. The interest of the money, £84 a year, is applied with the other income.

“The rents of the town lands are collected by the town masters, to whose office the constables of the preceding year appointed at the court leet succeed, as a matter of course, and are paid by them to the treasurer of the feoffees, at the general meeting of the feoffees held annually for the management of the trust, on the 21st of December. The revenues are applied during the course of each year, so far and in such proportions as occasion requires, partly for the general public uses of the town and its inhabitants, and partly for particular charitable purposes at the discretion of the trustees; such pur-

poses being the apprenticing of children, supplying coals for the poor in almshouses, and clothing for other poor persons, and a distribution of money among the poor of the town made generally on the 21st of December. The accounts are kept by the treasurer, and examined and audited by the trustees, at their general meetings. The balance in hand at the last audit, was £179 12s. 6½d."

FINNEY'S CHARITY.—The origin of this charity is unknown. The property consists of a field called Finney's Close, situate in Anderstaff lane, containing about 2*a.* 1*r.* 22*p.* which is rented at £11 8s. 8d. per annum. This was originally appropriated to the apprenticing of some poor boy, but is now carried to the general account of the town charities.

THE WORKHOUSE GARDEN is a piece of ground on the west side of Anderstaff lane, let for £5 8s. 0d. per annum. This was formerly appropriated to the purchase of coats for six poor men of Burton, but is now carried to the general account.

THE PAVEMENT HOUSE AND NEW CLOSE.—The property called the Pavement House, now consists of two houses situate about the centre of High street, on the west side, together with three cottages and some gardens at the back. These are let on lease, at the annual rent of £12. *The New Close* is a piece of land of twenty acres,—formerly a part of certain waste lands, called the Town Moors. This field is let in leys for depasturing cows, &c.

The amount of the yearly produce is about £80 per annum. The Rents of Pavement House and New Close have been applied since 1815 solely to the purpose of repairing the pavements of Burton and Burton Extra.

DANIEL WATSON'S CHARITY Estate consists of a Stable, Coach House, and Yard, in Station Street, the rental of which yields £4 per annum. This amount is distributed annually amongst the poor at the church gates, on Whitsun eve, in sums of one shilling each,—this mode of distribution is of ancient date.

ISAAC HAWKINS' CHARITY.—Isaac Hawkins bequeathed by will in 1712, the sum of £100 to be laid out in lands and settled for ever, for the maintenance of some poor man. This money was expended in the purchase of a field called the Low Gate, in the liberties of Barton under Needwood, which produces £7 7s. 0d. per annum, and is paid to a poor man of Burton, chosen by the feoffees, being generally the oldest person in the town, during life.

ASTLE'S CHARITY.—This benefaction consists of a field at Hatton, called the Rush Holme Close, let at the yearly rent of £6. This is applied with some addition from the town lands, in the purchase of articles of clothing for six poor boys in Allsopp's school. This bequest was made by Francis Astle, in 1735.

MRS ALMOND'S GIFT.—This is a considerable charity, the origin of which the commissioners were unable to discover. At the date of their Report it comprised as follows:—

“A messuage, farm house, and several closes, at Aston, in the county of Derby, containing by estimation about thirty acres; the annual rental of which is £55.

A close, called Blackwells (formerly in several parcels), at Rolleston, in the county of Stafford, by estimation 6*a.* 5*r.*; the annual rental is £14 18*s.* 8*d.*

Allotment in Horninglow Township, made in respect of Bakewell's close, consisting of 1*a.* 1*r.* 19*p.* The annual rental is £2.

Belonging to this charity is also a small rent charge on lands at Rolleston, of the annual value of £2 2*s.*

The trusts of Almond's Charity are stated in the trust deeds of the Town Lands, as follows;—

“One shilling and sixpence weekly to be distributed in bread, as is usual at Burton church, every Sunday morning; and also to pay to the three several villages or hamlets of Branston, Horninglow, and Stretton, in the parish of Burton, 30*s.* a piece, yearly, to be given to the poor of each village or hamlet, on Easter-eve; and the remainder to be distributed in money to the inferior inhabitants of Burton and Burton Extra, in the church porch of Burton, yearly, for ever;” and out of the Rents the following annual payments are now made:—



“Laid out in bread, which is given weekly in Burton church, among eighteen poor persons of Burton; four of Burton Extra; two of Horninglow; two of Stretton, and one of Branston, chosen by the feoffees,—£5. 17s.

“Paid to the respective overseers of the poor of Horninglow, Stretton, and Branston, two guineas each, which sums are distributed among poor persons of those townships, in sums of 3s. a piece and under.—£6. 6s.

“Distributed on Easter-eve, among poor persons of Burton and Burton Extra, chosen by the feoffees in sums of 5s. and under, a piece.—29*l.* 17s.

“Previous to 1792, the whole surplus rents (being then £27 7s.) were distributed at Easter among poor persons of Burton and Burton Extra; and on the occasion of an advance of the rents in that year, the amount then distributed was increased to £29 17s., at which it has since continued.”

There have been further applications of the surplus rents, viz.: between 1813 and 1819 the sum of £250 was distributed amongst the poor, in periods of peculiar exigency, in sums of £50 each time.

HAWKINS' CHARITY.—William Hawkins, by will dated 23rd of September, 1724, gave £5 per annum rent charge, on a messuage at Newport, for the benefit of the poor of Burton. This money is applied by the feoffees in the purchase of gowns for twelve poor women.

STEELES' CHARITY consists of a small rent charge of 21s. per annum, left for the benefit of the poor of Burton, Stretton, and Branston, and so appropriated.

PAULET'S ALMSHOUSES.—This benefaction originates from the Will of dame Elizabeth Paulet, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

“By indenture dated 5th February, in the 33rd year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, dame Elizabeth Paulett, widow, granted unto Humphrey Dethicke and seven others, and their heirs, an annuity or yearly rent-charge of £10 out of her capital messuage, and part of the late dissolved monastery of Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day by equal portions; and also an annuity, or yearly rent, of £5 out of her messuage in Clerkenwell, called the Garner, or Garner House, payable as aforesaid; and she thereby granted and confirmed unto the same parties and their heirs, all her messuages, lands, and hereditaments in Bentley, within the county of Derby, upon trust, yearly, out of the said yearly rent of £10 to pay to the schoolmaster, for the time being, of the free school of Burton, on the 1st of November and 1st of May, the sum of £3, and to a fit and convenient usher of the same free school, for the time being, the sum of £6 on the same days; and also upon trust, yearly to bestow the residue of the said yearly rent of £10, and all the said yearly rent of £5, and also all the rents

and profits of all the said messuages, lands and hereditaments in Bentley, for the relief and maintenance of five old and impotent women, unmarried, of good and honest conversation, for ever, to be kept and maintained within the town of Burton-on-Trent, with power of distress in case of non-payment of the said yearly rents of £10 and £5: And the said dame Elizabeth Paulett thereby directed that the said poor impotent women should be taken out of the most aged and poorest women dwelling within the town of Burton, and should be nominated and governed by the said trustees, their heirs and assigns, or the most part of them, according to such rules as she should in her life-time appoint; and if she should die without making such appointment, then according to such rules or orders as the trustees, their heirs or assigns, or the most part of them, should appoint; and that they should receive, every of them, yearly, 26s. 8d. at four times in the year, viz.: at Michælmass, Christmas, Lady-day, and St. John the Baptist's day, by even portions, and also every year, at the feast of All Saints, one freyse gown, one smock, and one apron; and that all the residue of the rents and profits remaining undisposed of, should be bestowed in and about the reparations of such house or houses as should be appointed for the same poor women to inhabit, in Burton aforesaid, and for fuel, and such other necessities for them, as by the feoffees, their heirs and assigns, or the most of them, should seem meet."

PARKER'S ALMSHOUSES.—The property of which this charity consists was bequeathed by Ellen Parker, in 1634. The property consists of

1. “The almshouse, situate on the east side of High street, in Burton, with a small yard adjoining. The almshouse contains six apartments, occupied by the six almswomen, and two chambers above, occupied rent free, by a poor woman.

2. “The site of a house on the east side of Anderstaff Lane, in Burton, and 3*a.* 3*r.* 4*p.* or thereabouts of land adjoining thereto.

3. “A messuage or tenement, with the garden and appurtenances, on the east side of Anderstaff Lane, containing altogether seven perches.

4. A messuage, with a large yard and dyehouses, and other buildings and premises, on the east side of Anderstaff Lane.

5. A malthouse, late a messuage and premises, in Anderstaff Lane, containing six perches.

6. A messuage on the West side of High street, Burton, let on lease for 20 years, from 25th March 1820.

7. A close on the west side of Anderstaff Lane, called Vallance close, containing 2*a.* 3*r.* 36*p.*

8. A piece of land, 1*r.* & 6*p.* on the west side of Anderstaff Lane.

9. Certain closes in the parish of Rolleston, in the county of Stafford, lately containing 18*a.* 1*r.* 37*p.* and so described as to quantity in the general trust deed of the 24th of June 1820, but of which



a piece of 1*a.* & 38*p.* was given up at the inclosure as after mentioned. A close also in Rolleston, containing 5*a.* 2*r.* 33 *p.* lately part of the ground, called the Hop-yard; and a close of 1*a.* & 3*r.* in the township of Horninglow, in ground, called the Outwoods.

CALDWALL'S CHARITY.—The particulars of this grant are as follows;—"By indenture of grant, dated 22nd February, 24th Elizabeth, Richard Caldwell, doctor of physic, for the consideration therein mentioned, declared that he had given and delivered to the bailiffs and citizens of the city of Lichfield, the sum of £40 to be by them lent to eight persons of occupation, having need, being of honest fame, no beggars or ale-house keepers, and who should make continual abode in the city of Lichfield, for five years, if such borrowers should so long live, viz.: to every of the said eight persons, £5 a piece, and after that time expired, to eight new such like persons for other five years, and so on for ever; and he thereby further promised and granted, before the feast of Pentecost, then next, to bestow upon the said bailiffs and citizens, the sum of £160 to be employed in manner therein after mentioned; and after giving certain directions for lending £40 parcel thereof, to his nephew, and the heirs male of his body, so long as they should be dwelling in Burton-upon-Trent, and occupied in cloth-making there, and in their default, to some clothier there of his name and kin, and in default

of such clothier there, then to some other clothier there, of his name, he declared his will to be that in default of such last mentioned clothier there, the same £40 should be from time to time, lent from five years to five years, if the borrower should so long live, to some such other clothier and clothiers, qualified as aforesaid, as should be dwelling in the town of Burton-upon-Trent, and should use and occupy cloth-making there; and that six score pounds, residue of the said eight score pounds, should be lent for five years, if the borrower should so long live, to four honest persons, being clothiers, qualified as aforesaid, as should dwell in Burton-upon-Trent, and use the trade of cloth-making there; and after the same time expired, for other five years from thenceforth next ensuing to 20 such honest persons, being clothiers of smaller wealth and ability, or else to other handicraft men, as should dwell in Burton-upon-Trent, and use their handicrafts there, viz.: 6*l.* a piece, if they should so long live; and after the same times expired, then for other five years, to four honest persons being clothiers, dwelling &c., as aforesaid, 30*l.* a piece; and after that time for five other years, to twenty other persons as aforesaid, and so alternately for ever, and that every such borrower should find three sufficient sureties, to be bound with him by their deed obligatory to the bailiffs and citizens of Lichfield, in double the sum borrowed, for the repayment thereof, at the end of the specified time; and that

the borrowers should pay for making the obligations, and be at no other charge concerning the money ; and that no borrower of the 40*l.* (other than those of his kin and name), or of the several sums of 30*l.* and 6*l.* should have the same for more than five years together, if there should be any other clothiers or handicrafts men, living in Burton, and using their trades or handicrafts there, except there should be some urgent and apparent cause ; those of his blood and kindred to be preferred to have one of the said 30*l.*, or five of his blood and kindred to have five of the loans of 6*l.*

“The sum of 160*l.* given for loans, at Burton-upon-Trent, is applied as follows :—The sum of 40*l.* is lent from five years to five years, and the sum of 120*l.* alternately, in four sums of 30*l.*, and 20 of 6*l.* for five years. There appear to be no descendants of the donor’s nephew, Wiliam Caldwell, or any others of his name or kindred, in Burton, qualified to receive the loans ; and the money is lent to tradesmen and manufacturers of different descriptions, clothiers being considered entitled to a preference. The bailiffs of Lichfield go over to Burton at the time when the securities are to be renewed, and they receive applications for, and advance the loans. The securities used to be taken in the manner directed by the donor ; but on the last occasion a joint and several bond for 160*l.* was taken from the persons to whom the loans were made, as sureties for each other, in order to avoid the expense.”







*Flax ill.*

EUTTON ON TRENT.

ANCIENT HOUSES.

---

The following information respecting the ancient mansion of the Blounts, who inhabited the town in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is derived from Shaw, who says, "Their old house is still remaining in the lower part of the town, and known by the name of Nether or Lower Hall, and was, by the last owner, of that name sold to Sir George Gresley, who did not (says an old historian) long keep the same, nor those he sold it to, having changed masters four or five times, since the Blounts parted with it. It is now come to captain Daniel Watson, a barrister of Gray's Inn, and justice of peace in this county, and a captain for the rebels, and son of Henry Watson, a tanner in this town, and was sold to him, as I take it, by Richard Almond, or his wife, that was son and heir of James Almond, of Stafford, who had purchased the same." Afterwards this house was occupied by Mr Pycroft, who bequeathed it to Mrs Gresley, widow of Dr. Gresley of Nether-seal; and subsequently it was inhabited by Mr Bass, grandfather of the present respected family of that name.

This ancient house is now greatly dilapidated, and is tenanted by several poor families. Some remains

of carving and other ornaments may still be seen in several of the apartments, which bespeak its former opulent owners.

In the centre of High Street is a spacious brick house, which underwent a thorough restoration a few years since. It is of ancient date, and formerly belonged to the family of Every, of Egginton : it is now occupied by Mr Gretton.

Shaw mentions, (1796) a remarkable old house, standing at the corner of the Market Place, "having many curious Gothic ornaments sculptured on the wooden pillars and beams on the outside, generally supposed to have been brought from some other house or place of worship; but they are, no doubt, coeval with the present fabric, which was probably a prebendal house at the time the abbey was converted into a collegiate church." This house is now occupied by Mr Ash, and other tenants. The ornamental front has however been removed to widen the street.

In Burton-extra is an ancient and picturesque half-timbered house, known as the "old farm," and said to have once belonged to the abbey.

## TOWNSHIPS IN BURTON PARISH.

## BRANSTON

Is a scattered village in a low situation, near the Trent, upon the old Roman Icknield Street, now the Burton and Lichfield road. It is distant from Burton about 2 miles to the south-west.

This small village is noticed in history before the conquest. The document relating to it is believed to be the most ancient relative to the county of Stafford, as it bears the date of A. D. 956, when king Edwy, by his charter, signed by himself and his son, by Odo the archbishop, several bishops and dukes, granted to his faithful servant or thane, *Eadwig*, 8 *mansas* (farms) of land at *Brantestone* for his life, with permission at his death to leave them to whom he pleased, to be inherited for ever.

This estate was afterwards possessed by Godeva, wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who bequeathed it, with her other estates, to her son Algar. It subsequently became the property of Burton abbey.

The following notice of Branston is from Domesday Book:—"The Abbey held *Brantestone*, which the Lady Godeva before held." It then consisted of one hide and a half; the arable land was five carucates, one and a half of which were in demesne,



and five villans and three bordars had three carucates. There were twenty-four acres of meadow, a wood half a mile in length and the same in breadth. It was worth sixty shillings, but then only forty.

The manor and estate passed with the rest of the abbey property, at the dissolution, to Sir W. Paget, and in descent to the present noble owner.

In the third year of the reign of Edward VI., Branston contained 25 houses and various lands and tenements of the value of xxixl. xvis. iiid.

When hearth money was collected in the reign of Charles II., there were 44 hearths, which paid £4 8s. 0d.

In the present day Branston contains no object worthy of particular remark. A neat chapel belonging to the Independents was erected a few years ago ; there is also a national school.

---

#### HORNINGLOW

Is another considerable hamlet in the parish of Burton, about one mile distant from the town. It derives its name from its situation on a hill, which projects into the extensive plain near where the Trent and Dove unite : *Horn* signifying a corner, *ing*, a meadow ; and *low*, a brow, (i. e.) a meadow at the corner of a hill.

Horninglow is not mentioned in Domesday book, but in the reign of Henry I. about 1125, we find it recorded as one of the many estates that be-

longed to Burton Abbey, and the names of several individuals are introduced as holding their lands under the abbot. It passed, at the reformation, with the remainder of the parish, into the family of the present noble proprietor.

The Grand Trunk Canal passes the village, occasioning an increase in the population, owing to the extensive wharfs and warehouses which have been formed upon its banks. A neat School House has recently been erected in the centre of the village, by subscription; it is also used for the performance of divine service, as a district chapel, under the care of the incumbent and curates of Holy Trinity Chapel, Burton. The other place of worship is a Wesleyan Chapel.

---

STRETTON.

This Township lies about a mile and a half north west of Burton, near the Roman Icknield Street, and from its name, may be supposed to have been a place of Roman origin.

Dr. Plot says, "Though there are no military stations on this road mentioned by *Antonine*, yet doubtless there were such, these ways being raised for avoiding the trouble and danger of marching in strange countries, and the *mansions* settled on them at convenient distances, for the safe repose of their armies at night: whereof it is like *Streethay*, near Lichfield, was one; and *Stretton*, near Burton, another; these two being as far distant on the

Ickenild as Wall and Stretton on the Watling-street." This remark of the historian is confirmed by Richard of Cirencester, who notices the station of *Ad Trivonam*, as being twelve miles from *Der-ventio*, now Little Chester, near Derby, and twelve miles from *Etocetum (wall)* near Lichfield all of these being on the Icknield Street.

Stretton, in the present day, is an inconsiderable village, principally situated on the side of a gentle eminence, overlooking the valleys of the Trent and Dove. The church is a plain modern building of brick.

At Dove Cliff, in this parish, are extensive Iron Works, and the pleasant mansion of E. Thornewill, Esq. Near Dove Cliff, the Grand Trunk Canal passes over the River Dove on a substantial aqueduct of 23 inches.

---

#### WINSHILL.

This is another small member of Burton Parish, situated in the county of Derby, one mile east of Burton. The village is extremely rural and delightfully situated in a secluded valley, abounding in pure springs of water; it contains also numerous gardens and orchards. The places of worship are a small district chapel, also used as a school, and a Wesleyan chapel. In this township, on the banks of the Trent, are extensive mills.

---

Besides the above, the Hamlets of SHOBNALL

and WETMORE are included in the parish of Burton-on-Trent. The former was an ancient grange belonging to the abbey, and is situated about a mile west of the town, and close beneath the eminence, Sinai Park. At the dissolution, this property was granted, in common with almost all in Burton parish, to Sir William Paget. Sinai Park was so called by the Abbots of Burton, in allusion to Mount Sinai. It appears to have been a country seat of the Abbots, adjoining the extensive farm in the valley below. The situation is peculiarly fine, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the vale of the Trent, the town of Burton and the adjacent hills.

WETMORE, or as it was formerly written *Withmere*, is a small hamlet, situated in the meadows, half a mile north of the town. It formerly contained an extensive grange belonging to the Abbey, which King Ethelred granted, in 1012, to the First abbot, Wulgelus, for lxx. pounds in gold and silver.



## NEIGHBOURING VILLAGES.

---

### ALREWAS

Is an extensive village pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Trent, opposite to Wichnor, one mile W. of the mouth of the river Tame, and five and a half miles N. E. of Lichfield. Its centre is crossed by the Trent and Mersey canal, and its eastern extremity by the Burton road. The parish is an extensive and level district, comprising the three townships of Alrewas, Fradley, and Orgreave, in which are 1607 inhabitants, and 5249 acres of rich grazing land, of which, 2249 acres were not enclosed till after the year 1794. This is exclusive of *Alrewas Hay*, which is extra parochial, and was not wholly enclosed till after the year 1826. The Earl of Lichfield is lord of the manor, and owner of nearly all the land. He is also lessee of the rectorial tithes under the Chancellor of Lichfield Cathedral, who enjoys the *Prebend of Alrewas*, instituted by the Bishop of Lichfield in 822. In the time of the Saxons this extensive manor belonged to Algar, Earl of Mercia. It was afterwards held by the Conqueror, and is described in *Domesday book* as containing eight carucates of arable land; two in demesne, and six held by a bondman, 20 villans, 6

bordars, and a priest; together with twenty-four acres of meadow; a fishery that yielded 1500 eels, and a wood, one mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. King John granted the manor in fee-farm to Roger de Somerville, and in 1660, it was sold by Sir Francis Boynton, for £3,130, to John and Philip Turton, Esqrs., whose descendant, John Turton, Esq., of Shugnall, sold it in 1752, to that distinguished naval commander, the first Lord Anson, from whom it has descended to the Earl of Lichfield. [Vide Shugborough.] The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, is a fine specimen of Saxon architecture, but it has undergone many repairs, and over the western door is the date 1627. The Chancellor of Lichfield is its prebendary, and also patron of the vicarage, which is now enjoyed by the Rev. John Moore, M. A. Among the remarkable events recorded in the Register Book are the following:—On Nov. 11th, 1585, “a blazing star,” (comet) appeared, and was seen for forty days after; in 1593, the Plague carried off 200 at Alrewas, and more than 1100 at Lichfield; in 1601, Salter’s Bridge, which crosses the Tame, was rebuilt two feet broader than the old structure; in 1613, Robert Nevill and his son were killed by lightning, under an oak in Salterholme field; in 1614, the mill at Alrewas-Hay was re-built; 1662, King James was at Wichnor Hall; 1643, an ale house near the church was burnt down, together with an adjoining house and barn; 1675, on January 4th, a terrible earth-

quake was felt ; 1711, all the church bells were recast.

A Wesleyan Chapel was built here in 1805 ; one for the Primitive Methodists in 1828 ; and a National School in 1815. The parish feast is on the Sunday after All Saints' day. In 1832, the parishioners erected May Poles in the three townships of the parish, with suitable inscriptions, to commemorate the passing of the Reform Bill, and as a testimony of their gratitude to Earl Lichfield for the firm and unremitting zeal which he displayed in supporting that great national measure.

---

#### BRETBY

Is a parish and well built village, 3 miles E. from Burton-upon-Trent, contains 1505 acres of fertile land, 65 houses, and 265 inhabitants. Population in 1831, 325 ; rateable value £2,104. The Earl of Chesterfield is the sole owner, lord of the manor—which formerly was a portion of that of Repton—impropriator of the tithes, and patron of the church of which the living is a donative ; value £30 ; Rev. John Tetley Smith, B.A., incumbent. It is a small structure, with a tower and three bells, and is very neatly fitted up. At Domesday survey, the manor, which had belonged to Earl Algar, was part of the royal demesne. It afterwards belonged to the Earl of Chester, and passed to the Seagraves with a part of the manor of Repton. John de Seagrave, who was the king's lieutenant in Scotland, and taken

prisoner at the battle of Bannockburn, was summoned to parliament as a baron in 1295. In 1300 he had the king's license to castellate his mansion at Bretby. Bretby Castle passed with the manors to the Mowbrays—Lords Mowbray and Dukes of Norfolk. One of the co-heiresses of this noble family brought Bretby to the Lords Berkley. In 1585, the castle and manor of Bretby was purchased of the Berkley family by Sir Thomas Stanhope, grandfather of Philip, the first Earl of Chesterfield. In the month of November, 1642, the Earl of Chesterfield fortified his house at Bretby, and garrisoned it with forty musketeers and sixty horse. Sir John Gell having intelligence of it, sent four hundred foot, with a party of dragoons, under the command of Major Molanus. After a short defence, the Earl and his party fled through the park towards Lichfield, and the house was plundered. The countess, who was the daughter of the loyal Sir John Packington, refusing to pay any composition to prevent it, declaring she would not give them one penny; but the officers saved her own chamber with all her goods. Philip, the second Earl resided much at Bretby. Bretby castle, the site of which is discernable near the church, is said to have been a building of great strength, and consisted of two courts, and was standing in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The first Earl of Chesterfield is supposed to have erected a noble mansion at Bretby, of stone, with a curious chapel, in the midst of a large well-wooded



park, with gardens, fountains, labyrinths, groves, &c., all said to have been peculiarly curious and pleasant, suitable to the genius of the owner, who was the chief contriver of them. This mansion was taken down in the year 1780. The present hall is a quadrangular castellated mansion, which had been several years in building, and was left unfinished at the death of its noble owner, in 1815. The greater part of it had been fitted up and inhabited, the building has since been discontinued and remains unfinished. It has extensive pleasure grounds, terraces, gardens, &c., situated in the midst of a park containing upwards of 400 acres of land, well wooded, and varied and picturesque scenery. On the east side of the house is preserved a cedar of Lebanon, which, as appears by the gardener's bill, in the Earl's possession, was planted in the month of February, 1676-7. It is probably the oldest cedar in England, for, according to Evelyn, the cedar had not been brought into this country in 1664. It is one of the seats of its noble owner, George Augustus Frederick, Earl of Chesterfield. The late Earl resided wholly at Bretby during the latter part of his life, and dedicated a considerable portion of his time to Agriculture, having one of the most complete farming establishments in this part of England. The chapel of Bretby with the tithes were parcel of the rectory of Repton, which belonged to the priory of that place. It passed with one of the co-heiresses of Porte to the family of Hastings, and appears to

have been brought to the Stanhope family by the marriage of the first Earl of Chesterfield with a daughter of Francis, Lord Hastings. The Earl supports a free school for 24 boys and 24 girls, which was established in 1806.

---

## CHURCH GRESLEY

Parish and township, contains also the townships of Castle Gresley, Donisthorpe, Drakelow, Linton, Oakthorpe, and Swadlincote, comprising together 6,700 acres of land, 2,764 inhabitants, and is partly situated in Leicestershire.

Church Gresley, a township and considerable village on the Leicestershire border, 5 miles S. E. b. S. from Burton-on-Trent, and 5 miles W. b. N. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, contains 1,165 acres of fertile land, 193 houses, and 993 inhabitants, of whom 531 were males and 462 females, rateable value £2,880. William Eaton Mousley, Esq., is lord of the manor. The other owners are—Marquis of Hastings, Lord Tynemouth, Court Granville, Esq., Thomas Brown, Esq., Thomas Gee, Esq., and S. P. Wolverstone, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. George, is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's book at £5 16s. 8d., now £108, has been augmented with £200 benefactions, £800 Queen Anne's bounty, and £1,300 parliamentary grant. Rev. George Wood Lloyd, D. D., is the patron and incumbent. The church is an ancient structure, built in the reign of Henry I. by Nigel de Gresley, who founded here a

priory of Austin monks, and dedicated it to St. Mary and St. George. It was endowed with lands chiefly in this parish, valued at the dissolution at £39 13s. 8d. Of this building which adjoined the parish church, there are no remains. In 1842 a gallery was erected in the church at the cost of £70 raised by subscription. Here are some ancient monuments to the Aleyne and Gresley families. King Henry VIII. granted the site in 1543 to Henry Criche; in the year 1556, Sir Christopher Aleyne, Knt., purchased this estate, with the manor of Church Gresley, of the Seymours. It afterwards belonged to the Meynells, of whom it was purchased, about the 1775, by Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart. A national school for boys and girls was erected in 1818, and enlarged in 1824, at a cost of £300, paid by the late Edward Smith, Esq., of Burton. Here are extensive collieries and considerable potteries, which give employment to a large number of persons. The clay is of an excellent quality, and considerable quantities of it are sent to Sheffield and other places, for making casting pots for founders and steel refiners. The *Hall*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile N. W. now a farm house, is subject to a payment to the incumbent of the church of £5 13s. 4d. The other scattered farms are the *Cottage*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile S. E.; *Earthcote*, 1 mile N. W.; *Far Lees*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, N. W.; *Park Farms*, 1 mile S. W.; and *Wood Farm*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile N.

CASTLE GRESLEY, township and small village on

the Burton and Tamworth road, 4 miles S.E. by S. from Burton-on-Trent, contains 563 acres of fertile land 35 houses and 164 inhabitants—of whom 90 are males and 74 females. Rateable value £1,026. The owners are Robert Beard, Henry Clay, Henry Allsopp, and Morris Piddock, Esqrs. The parsonage is a handsome mansion, 1 mile W. from the parish church, which was erected in 1837, at a cost of £1,200, and conveyed to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, by the present patron and incumbent, for the use of all future incumbents. The manor of Castle Gresley belonged from a very early period to the ancient family of De Gresley, who had a castle at this place. The site is distinguished only by slight eminences and inequalities in the ground.

DRAKELOW, a township and scattered district of farms, extending 2 to 4 miles S.S.W. from Burton-upon-Trent, and about the same distance N. by W. from Church Gresley, contains 1,287 acres of fertile sandy land, 9 houses, and 62 inhabitants—of whom 33 were males and 29 females. Rateable value, £1,933. The Hall, a handsome stone mansion, pleasantly situated in a fine park of 120 acres, was erected by the late Sir Nigel Gresley, but is now the seat and property of Henry William Des Vœux, Esq., who is the sole owner and lord of the manor. This manor, in the Domesday book, is described as belonging to Nigel de Stafford, ancestor of the Gresley Family, by the service of rendering a bow, a



quiver, and twelve arrows, which in 1200 was due to William Earl Ferrars. Geoffrey de Gresley in 1330 claimed the right of having a gallows at Gresley and at Drakelow. The Gresley family have at various times from the reign of Henry I., represented the county in parliament. George Gresley was installed a knight of the bath at the coronation of Anne Boleyn, in 1534. His grandson, of the same name was created a baronet in 1611. Sir George Gresley was an active officer during the civil war, and was lieutenant-colonel to Sir John Gell, one of the Parliamentary generals.

SWADLINCOTE, a township and considerable village  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles S. E. b. E. from Burton-on-Trent, contains 180 houses, of which 22 were unoccupied in 1841, and 858 inhabitants, of whom 432 were males and 426 females. In 1801, the population was 216, in 1831, 645. The principal owners are—the Earl of Chesterfield, Court Granville, Esq., Thomas Francis, Esq., Samuel Bucknell, John Bodell, Hugh Brookes. James Turner, Charles Brunt, Moses Cartwright, and others. Here are collieries and extensive potteries for the manufacture of yellow ware, and the clay is excellent for making fire bricks, of which many are made. A neat church was erected in 1846, by subscription. The Methodists have a chapel. Court Granville, Esq., and Moses Cartwright, Esq., are the colliery owners.

---

CATTON

Is a township and small scattered village on the

Trent,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Burton-on-Trent, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  N.W. from Croxall, contains 1,064A. 2R. 14P. of strong good wheat land, 8 houses, and 47 inhabitants. Rateable value, £2,000. Lady Wilmot Horton is the owner, who pays all the tithe and rates. By the commutation of tithe, the rent charge to the vicar amounts to £91 15s., and the full value of the whole is £200. The Hall is a noble brick mansion, pleasantly situated in a fine park on the east bank of the Trent. The seat of Lady Wilmot Horton and three other farms are in most pleasant situations. The Calton farm and the Donkhill Pitt farm, 2 miles N.W. from Croxall Church, and the Mansditch, a little more north.

---

ETWALL

Parish consists of the townships of Etwall, Bearwardcote, and Burnaston, which together contain 2,868 acres of land, 689 inhabitants. Rateable value £4,285. In 1801, population 621; in 1831, 605.

Etwall is a township and large well-built village, 6 miles W.S.W. from Derby, contains 1,980 acres of land, a clay loam, (except the common, which is light on a sub-stratum of gravel,) 125 houses, and 510 inhabitants—of whom 239 were males and 271 females. Rateable value, £3,314. The Rev. Charles Evelyn Cotton is lord of the manor and a small owner. A. N. E. Mosley, Esq., Sir Henry Every, Mr. Anthony Harding, Mr. Thomas Richardson, W. T. Cox, Esq., Mr. Thomas Eyre, and several others

are owners. The church, St. Helen's, is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, now £342, William Eaton Mousley, Esq. patron, and Rev William Eaton Mousley, M.A., incumbent. It is a neat structure, with nave, chancel, north aisle, low embattled tower, and 3 bells; has a spacious gallery at the west end. The north side, a portion of which contains twelve carved oak stalls and a reading desk, is appropriated to the use of the almsmen and the master. The church yard is nearly encircled with venerable lime trees. This church received much damage from a violent storm 20th June, 1545. It contains the tomb of Henry Porte, Esq., dated 1512, and Elizabeth his wife. The figures of the wife and seventeen children are in brass; also several tablets to the Every, Green, Beer, and Cotton families, and the masters of Etwall almshouses. William Boulton Sleath, D.D., F.S.A., rural dean, vicar of Willington, was master of this hospital and Repton school for 32 years; he died 21st Oct. 1842, aged 82 years. The vicar has a neat vicarage house, 105 acres of glebe, and a common allotment, with a tithe-rent charge of £92 9s. 8d., including a small modus and the rent-charge at Burnaston, of £59 18s. 6d. Etwall lodge, a neat modern house, belonging to the corporation, was erected in 1812, by the Rev. William Beer, master of the hospital. The hospital at Etwall was founded by Sir John Porte, in the year 1556, for 6 poor persons. It appears by an inscription that it was re-built in 1681, and at

the same time the number of almsmen was doubled, and the salaries increased, in consequence of the improved value of the estates left for this hospital and the school at Repton. The masters of the hospital and school, the ushers, and 3 senior poor men, are a body corporate by the name of the Repton and Etwall Corporation. There are 338A. 1R. 30P. of land in this parish; it is valued at £606, and belongs to the corporation, besides estates in Willington, Repton, Egginton, Normanton, &c., amounting to about £2,700 per annum. The governors are the Marquis of Hastings, Earl of Chesterfield, and Sir John Gerard, Bart. The hospital stands on the north side of the church; it is built of brick, with stone dressings, and is capable of accommodating 16 poor men, of whom 4 have 16s. per week, 2 have 15s., 6 have 12s., and 4 have 10s. per week. They have each on entering a blue cloak. The master's salary is £200 per annum. There is also a school endowed with £5 per annum, by Rowland Cotton or Mary his wife. The Methodist chapel is a handsome building, lighted by ten gothic windows, and will seat 250 persons; it was erected in 1838, by Arthur Minton Esq., at a cost of £300, and was sold to the society for £100. King Henry VIII., in 1540, granted the manor and impropriate rectory and advowson of the vicarage, (which had been given to Welbec Abbey, Nottinghamshire, in the reign of King Steven) to Sir John Porte, knt., one of the justices of the King's bench. The elder daughter,



and co-heiress of his son, brought Etwall to Sir Thomas Gerard; in 1641 this estate was sold to Sir Edward Moseley, Bart., of whom it was purchased in 1646, by Sir Samuel Sleigh. The Hall is a large venerable brick mansion faced with stone brought from Tutbury Castle, about 200 years ago; it contains many splendid apartments, and in the picture gallery are some exquisite carvings in wood. The gardens, which are kept in the old style, are extensive, and in them is a mulberry tree, of which several branches, bending to the ground, have taken root. The Hall is the property of the Rev. C. E. Cotton, of Dalbury.

---

#### FOREMARK

Parish contains the townships of Foremark and Ingleby, which together contain 2,224 acres of land, a light soil producing good barley and seeds. Population in 1801, 209; in 1831, 221. Rateable value, £2,845.

Foremark township and small scattered village, is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.S.W. from Derby, contains 1,368 acres of land, 11 houses, and 55 inhabitants. Rateable value, £1,505.

Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., is owner, impropriator, and patron of the church, St. Saviour, a perpetual curacy, valued at £30, augmented with £400 of Queen Anne's bounty, and £200 by parliamentary grant. The Rev. W. Heacock, is the incumbent, for whom the Rev. James Garvey officiates. The church is a



Foremark Hall.



small structure with nave, chancel, low tower and 4 bells, it was erected in 1662, by Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., and in 1819 a gallery was erected at the west end. The nave is separated from the chancel by a handsomely carved oak screen. In this church many of the Burdett family are interred. The ancient church, which was an appendage to the priory of Repton, stood in the township of Ingleby. The *Hall*, is a substantial mansion and the seat of Sir Robert Burdett, it was erected about the year 1762. *Anchor Church*, near the Trent, is a singular rocky bank which presents the appearance of an edifice in ruins, and consists of 4 rooms, which tradition asserts to have been the abode of an anchorite, but some suppose it to have been a summer house for the amusement of fishing; it is said that human bones have been found here. The manor, at Domesday survey belonged to Nigel de Stafford. In the reign of Henry II. it was given by Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, to Bertram de Verdon in marriage with one of his daughters. It was purchased of the Verdons before the year 1387, by Sir Robert Francis, who obtained a confirmation of free warren from the crown in 1397. The heiress of Francis married Thomas Burdett, Esq., of Bramcote, in Warwickshire, who was created a baron in 1618.

---

HARTSHORN

Parish and considerable village, is situated on the Derby and Leicester road, 4 miles N.W. from



Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 11 miles S. by W. from Derby, contains 2,800 acres of strong fertile land, 287 houses, and 1,389 inhabitants. Population in 1801, 580; in 1831, 1204. Rateable value, £4,560. The Earl of Chesterfield is lord of the manor and principal owner. Samuel Biddulph, Hopkins Chamberlain, William Wilder, Hugh Brooks, Charles Baker, and James Watts, Esqrs., are also owners. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, valued in the King's books at £3 2s. 1d., now £570. It is in the patronage of the Earl of Chesterfield and others. The Rev. William Henry Buckley is rector. The church was rebuilt in 1835, except the chancel and tower, at a cost of £1,400, and the seats are all unappropriated and free. The rectory is a handsome mansion, east of the church, and was rebuilt by the present incumbent in 1835. At the enclosure in 1766, 394 acres of land were awarded in lieu of tithes. This manor, at Domesday survey belonged to Earl Ferrars. The Priory and Convent at Repton had lands and a moiety of a park in Hartshorn. In 1504, John Ireland held the manor of Hartshorn Upperhall, under William Abel, and Netherhall under the Earl of Shrewsbury. After the decease of Sir William Compton, in 1528, this property passed from the Compton to the Cantrell family. The heiress of Cantrell married the grandfather of William Bailey Cant, Esq., who died in 1800, and bequeathed this manor and other estates to Lord Erskine, (then at the bar) for his able de-

fence of John Horne Tooke and other persons, who were tried for high treason in 1794. In consequence of certain legal processes, the intention of the testator was defeated, and Miss Partridge, one of the cousins and co-heiresses of Mr. Cant, carried this manor to John Murcot, Esq. On the borders of Leicestershire was a small manor called *Short Hazles* which belonged to the family of the Royles, and was divided into severalities. The learned and eloquent George Stanhope, D.D., dean of Canterbury, was born at Hartshorn, in March 1661, his father the Rev. Thomas Stanhope, being then rector. The Rev. Stebbing Shaw, the historian of Staffordshire, succeeded his father in the rectory of Hartshorn. He died in London in 1803, and was buried at Hartshorn. Coal and iron stone abound here, but are not worked at present, and an extensive screw manufactory, which gave employment to a number of hands, has been discontinued. *Nether Hall*, a handsome mansion  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile W. of the village, is the seat of Thomas Worthington, Esq. *Old Midway* is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile W. by S.

WOODVILLE, a small village partly in Ashby-de-la-Zouch parish,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile S. S. W. from Hartshorn. Here are several extensive earthenware manufacturies. A petty session for the counties of Derby, Leicester, and Stafford, is held at the Potters' Arms, every other Tuesday.

## LULLINGTON

Parish contains the townships of Lullington and

Coton-in-the-Elms, which together have 2,919 acres of land, and 653 inhabitants. Rateable value, £4,564. Population in 1801, 245 ; in 1831, 548.

LULLINGTON is a township and pleasant village,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Burton-upon-Trent, contains 1,756 acres of light but rich land, particularly celebrated for its excellent cheese, and contains 61 houses, and 299 inhabitants. Rateable value, £2,785. C. R. Colville, Esq., M. P., is sole owner, lord of the manor and impropriator. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, valued in the King's book at £4 11s. 10d., now £140, in the patronage of the crown. The Rev. Theodore Echalaz, M. A., is incumbent. It is an ancient structure, with nave, chancel, tower and spire, with 6 bells. The vicarage is a handsome mansion west of the church. A neat school was erected near the east end of the church by the lord of the manor, in 1843, which he also supports. The village has been considerably improved within the last few years. The lordship adjoins several preserved manors, and forms part of the Atherstone Hunt. It is a salubrious and picturesque district of productive forward land. The village is  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles and 33 yards from Walton railway station, and  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles and 118 yards from Oakley station. The manor of *Lulletune* was in the Gresley family in the reign of Edward I., and the church was given by that family to the priory of Gresley, and appropriated to that monastery in the reign of the second Edward.

COTON-IN-THE-ELMS is a township and pleasant village,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles S. by W. from Burton-upon-Trent,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile N. N. W. from Lullington, contains 1,163 acres of fertile land, 72 houses, and 351 inhabitants. Rateable value, £1,779. Lady Wilmot Horton is the principal owner and lady of the manor. Charles Arkwright, Esq., Nathaniel and John Curzon, Esqrs., have also estates here. The tithe was commuted in 1841. The rectorial belongs principally to the land-owners, but £165 is payable from the vicarial to the trustees of the late Sir Roger Gresley. A church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been erected at a cost of £1,200, raised by subscription, towards which Lady Horton gave £400, and Charles Arkwright and Matthew Gisborne, Esqrs., were liberal contributors. The manor house, an ancient building, is now used as a school which the lady of the manor endows with £30 per annum. 50 boys and girls attend. In 1773, Thomas Wagstaff left £50, by which 5 poor boys were educated.

---

## NEWTON SOLNEY,

Is a parish and pleasant well-built village, 3 miles N. E. from Burton-upon-Trent, and 9 miles S. W. from Derby, contains 1,401 acres of rich land, 73 houses, and 311 inhabitants. Population in 1801, 181; in 1831, 338; rateable value £3,090 7s. Sir Henry Every, Bart., is lord of the manor and small owner, and has the fishery. The Earl of Chesterfield is principal owner, and has 120A. of woods and planta-



tions. Mrs. Thomas Higgott, Thomas Allsopp, William Morley, William Wayte, William Dicken, Mrs. Somers, and Thomas Pearsall's executors, are owners also. The church of St. Mary's is a perpetual curacy, valued at £20; it was appropriated to Repton Priory. Sir Henry Every is patron and impropriator, who pays a modus of 4s. 10½d. to the church, and £30 to the perpetual curate, the Rev. John Hare, B.A. The church has a nave, chancel, side aisles, a low tower and short spire, and gallery at the west end. Here is a neat tablet to Abraham Hoskins, Esq., who died 13th March, 1841, aged 83; also a handsome monument to Sir Henry Every, of Egginton, who died 1st September, 1709, and in a recess is a figure in a coat of mail. *The Castle* is a handsome castellated mansion on a lofty eminence commanding extensive views, ½ mile W. from the village, was erected by Abraham Hoskins, Esq., now the property of the Earl of Chesterfield. *The Park* is a large handsome mansion, situated near the west end of the village, having a fine view of the Trent. *The Mount*, a neat pleasant house on a rising ground, amidst shrubberies and plantations, 1 mile E. from the village, late the residence of Thomas Allsopp, Esq. *The Rock House* is a neat residence on the north bank of the Trent, and near to which the river Dove has its confluence with the Trent. *Hargate*, is a pasture containing about 60A., on which the poor have the liberty of grazing a cow on payment of a small stipend. The manor was held at an early pe-





Repton Church.

riod, under the Earls of Chester, by the ancient equestrian family of Solney, whose co-heiress married Sir Nicholas Longford and Sir Thomas Strafford, and was inhabited by the Longfords, of whom it was purchased by the Leighs about the reign of Henry VIII. The heiress of Leigh brought it to the Every family. About 1795, Abraham Hoskins, Esq., purchased the principal landed estates. The feast is held on the first Sunday after September 19th.

---

## REPTON

Parish contains the townships of Repton and Bretby, which is now considered a parish, 4,918 acres of land, 2,241 inhabitants. Population in 1801, was 1,434; in 1831, 2,083. Rateable value, £9,257.

REPTON is a township and considerable village, in which are some very neat houses,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. E. from Burton-upon-Trent, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles, S.S.W. from Derby, contains 2,649 acres of clay land, which was enclosed in 1766, 378 houses, and 1,943 inhabitants. Rateable value, £6,294. Sir Robert Burdett and Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart., are joint lords of the manor and principal owners. Mr. Francis Holbrook, the executor of Thomas Pearsall, and those of Lady Gilbert, Mr. Thomas Higgott, and the Rev. J. T. Smith, are also owners. 3A. 2R. 10P. of land, let for £10 10s., belongs to, and is let for the reparation of the church, dedicated to St. Wyston, which is a perpetual curacy, certified at £123, and has been endowed with £200 of Queen Anne's bounty. Sir



John Harpur Crewe, Bart., is patron, and the Rev. Joseph Jones, M. A. incumbent. The church is a venerable structure, with nave, chancel, side aisles and tower, surmounted by a handsome spire 210 feet high. It was re-pewed in 1795, and galleries on the south side and west end were erected in 1842, and an organ added in 1844, at a cost of £320. The crypt beneath the chancel is perhaps the most perfect specimen existing in the Anglo-Saxon style. It is supported by 4 pillars of singular character, with a spiral band or moulding round each, and is entered from the church by means of two winding passages. It doubtless formed a part of the conventual church, destroyed by the Danes. The church contains many ancient monuments to the masters of Etwall hospital and Repton grammar school. The school is a large stone building covered with flat tiles. The scholars on the foundation are reduced to 8 poor scholars, who are appointed by the governors in rotation; 4 of which receive £40 per annum for their board and education, and the other 4 have £45 each for the same purpose. The head master's salary is £360; first usher, £180; second usher, £150 per annum. There are two exhibitions of £50 per annum to either university. The mansion in which the head master resides belongs to Sir R. Burdett, Bart. (For particulars of this charity see Sir John Port's charity, Etwall.) The church school-room, erected in 1833, for which Sir George Crewe, Bart., gave the land, was defrayed by subscription. It was enlarged

in 1844, and is a neat ornamental building. A Sunday school of about 90 boys and 70 girls attend. The *Independent Chapel* was built in 1836, at a cost of £460, and enlarged in 1839, at a cost of £177, and will seat 400 persons. A house and garden for the minister cost £476; and in 1845, a school-room was added at a cost of £200, in which a British and Sunday school are kept; about 80 children attend. The Methodists have a neat brick chapel, erected in 1815, to seat about 200 persons. In the village is an ancient stone cross, approached by 8 steps. It has a plain round shaft with a ball on the top, and formerly had a market, long disused, but fairs are held on the third Monday in April and on the third Monday in November, and a statute for hiring servants on Tuesday before Old Michaelmas Day. A troop of yeomanry cavalry was raised here in 1843, under the command of C. R. Colville, Esq., M. P., George Vandeleur, Esq., King's Newton, 1st lieutenant; — Cave, Esq., Stretton-en-le-Fields, 2nd lieutenant; John Hardecastle Mousley, Esq., Derby, cornet; and Mr. Joseph Hasard, of Melbourne, quarter-master. Here is a Freemasons', and 2 Odd Fellows' lodges, and 3 benefit societies.

*Repton Free School.*—Sir John Port, Knt., in 1556, devised certain lands to Sir Thomas Gifford, Knt., and four others, his Executors, for the foundation of an almshouse at Etwall, and a grammar school at Etwall or Repton. (See *Etwall*.)

## ROLLESTON.

Rolleston is an ancient village pleasantly situated in the valley of the Dove, about three and a half miles north west of Burton. The parish comprises the two townships of Rolleston and Anslow, containing together, about three thousand acres of land.

The scenery of and around this parish, is of a pleasing character, being ornamented with fine woods and plantations, and in some portions which extend into Needwood, it retains somewhat of a forest-like character. The fine mansion and park of the principal land owner and lord of the manor is situated close to the village. The Manor was formerly possessed by the Rollestones, from whom it descended to the ancestors of the present owner, Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.

The parish church is an ancient and picturesque structure, and is an interesting object amid the surrounding scenery. The living is a Rectory under the patronage of the Lord of the Manor. The present Rector is the Rev. P. P. Mosley. There is, also, a small Wesleyan Methodist chapel in the village.

*Rolleston Free School*, was founded about 1520, by Robert Sherbourn, Bishop of Chester, who endowed it with £10 per annum; this has since been augmented by various benefactions. The school is free to all sons of parishioners, and the present number now under instruction is about forty-five.

The *Alms Houses* were founded by William Roulston, in 1672, who in addition to bequests to the church, the school, and the poor, left property for the foundation of alms houses for poor aged parishioners. Owing to the increased value of property the number of alms people has been increased since the foundation, and now amounts to ten; eight of whom receive four shillings per week, and two, three shillings per week, and all of them thirty shillings per year for coals and clothing.

---

## ROSLISTON

Is a parish and pleasant village, 5 miles S. by W. from Burton-on-Trent, comprises 1,186A. of fertile marl or clay land, 80 houses, and 227 inhabitants. Population, in 1801, 257; in 1831, 360. Rateable value, £1,920. The joint lords of the manor and principal owners, are Mrs. E. Cox, Miss Evans, John Hamp, John Oldham, and John Wain, Esqrs., with a few other small owners. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Walton-upon-Trent. The incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Perrott. It was rebuilt by subscription, aided by a grant of £50 from the incorporated society, and 200 sittings are unappropriated. Here are 58A. of glebe, and the tithe was commuted in 1840, for £100. 307A. are tithe-free, and 517A. are covered by a modus. An Infant school has been established. The Feast is on the first Sunday after September 12th.



*Coton Park*, 2 miles S. W. from the village, is surrounded with a thriving plantation, and is the property of Robert Aglionby Slaney, Esq.

*Coton Park Farm*, consists of 300A. of land, with a neat house, the property and residence of William Daniel, Esq.

---

TATENHILL.

The parish of Tatenhill of which Barton is a member, contains about 9500 acres of land, and also includes the townships of Wichnor and Dunstall.

At Wichnor is the beautiful park and mansion of John Levett, Esq., it is seated on a fine eminence, overlooking the rivers Trent and Tame, and is about six miles from Burton.

When this manor was held by Sir Philip Somerville, in the fourteenth century, several curious customs were established here for the purpose of gaining the affections of the people; one of the most singular is that “which requires the Lord of the manor to keep a FLITCH OF BACON hanging in his hall at Wichnor, at all times of the year, except in Lent, that it may be delivered to any man or woman who shall come and claim it, and at the same time swear that he or she has been married a year and a day without repenting; and that if they were then single, and wished to be married again, the demandant would take the same party again before any other in the world. Two neighbours were required to testify the truth of this deposition; and if the claim-

ant was a freeman, he received besides the bacon, half a quarter of wheat and cheese ; and if a villain, half a quarter of rye. These things with the bacon, were carried before him, with trumpets, tabernets, minstrels, and a procession of the tenantry, through the lordship of Wichnor, and then without music to his abode. Since this custom was established but very few have dared to claim the prize, and three couples only have obtained it, one of which, having quarrelled about the mode of cooking the bacon, was adjudged to return it ; and the other happy couple were a sea officer and his wife, who had never seen each other from the day of their marriage, till they met at the hall ; and “a simple pair in the neighbourhood, the husband a good natured sensible man, and the wife luckily *dumb*.” No claimant for the fitch having appeared during several centuries, a wooden one was long since substituted in its stead, and still hangs in the hall, a friendly monitor to the young and free, to be cautious of trusting themselves in the hymeneal noose.”

BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD, is situated nearly 5 miles S. W. of Burton, it is one of the pleasantest villages in the county, and is the residence of numerous genteel families.

Barton is an extensive township, forming part of the parish of Tatenhill. In Domesday book it is called *Bertune*, and described as the property of the crown. Its manor afterwards successively passed into the families of Teners, Somerville, the Earls of

Derby, and the Earls of Lancaster, after which it again reverted to the crown, but was sold by Charles I., in 1629, to the citizens of London, of whom it was purchased by Sir Edward Bromfield. The present owner of the manor is Lady Wilmot Horton. Within the township are several large estates and country residences, the principal of which are *Barton Hall*, *Yew Tree House*, and *Holly Bank*. The latter is the residence of M. T. Bass, Esq.

About a mile E. of the village, is a small hamlet, called Barton Turning, on the Burton and Lichfield road, and close to the Trent and Mersey canal, and to the Barton and Walton station of the Birmingham and Derby Railway. Half a mile farther to the east, the river Trent is crossed by a handsome bridge of iron and stone, connecting with the pleasant village of Walton, the picturesque church of which, with the hall and finely wooded park of M. Gisborne, Esq., are seen to advantage from the Railway.

Barton church, is a spacious and handsome edifice of stone, dedicated to St. James. The chancel contains some fine specimens of stained glass. The incumbent is the Rev. Mr. Cooper.

The *Free Grammar School* was founded in 1593, by Thomas Russell, who by will left money for its erection, and endowed it with £21 10s. per annum; this has since been augmented to upwards of £80. The Master has also a house rent free, with 3 acres of land. The teaching of the classics not being considered of general advantage to the village, was dis-

continued many years ago, and at present the scholars, about 90 in number, are instructed on the Madras system; there are also girl's and infant schools.

#### TUTBURY \*

Is a large village formerly a market town, in a beautiful situation near the banks of the Dove, five miles north west of Burton.

The chief objects of interest in Tutbury are the ruins of its ancient castle, said to have been first the seat of the Mercian kings. The last Saxon who held Tutbury was Hugh de Albrincis, who was dispossessed by William the Conqueror, who gave it to Henry de Ferrers, by whom the Castle was rebuilt on a larger and grander scale; in 1332 it reverted to the Crown, having suffered much from decay, but was rebuilt in 1350, by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. It was, on the death of this nobleman, once more in the hands of the crown. In 1569 it became the prison of Mary Queen of Scots, who remained here about a year and a half. King James I. in one of his tours through England visited Tutbury Castle, which on his arrival presented a scene of festivity and splendour. In the civil wars of the seventeenth century, the Castle was occupied by Charles I., who spent a fortnight here

\* The History of the Castle, Priory, and Town of Tutbury, was written by Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., and published in 1832, in one volume 8vo., with many engravings. This work is now out of print. There is a smaller history, published by Miss Wayte, of Tutbury, containing many interesting details, and an engraving of the castle, from an old picture.



in 1643, but after a long siege it was surrendered to the parliamentary army, in 1648, and was soon after dismantled. The ruins seated upon a lofty mount overlooking the valley of the Dove, have now a very picturesque appearance. The Castle, when in its glory, occupied about three acres, and accompanied with an embattled wall and deep moat. The ancient gateway is tolerably entire, and there can be but little doubt from the ruins that remain, that this castle was at one period a magnificent building.

The Church, situated near the castle ruins, is a large building finely ornamented with a beautiful Saxon doorway of imposing dimensions. The living is a vicarge now enjoyed by the Rev. Mr. Peach. The other places of worship are the Independent, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist Chapels.

The *Free School* was founded in 1730, by Richard Wakefield, who endowed it with eighteen acres of land, for the education of thirty scholars, to whom twenty others have been added by the trustees, who pay to the master £15 additional. The school was built in 1799, and enlarged in 1818.

The poor of Tutbury enjoy various benefactions, amounting to about 500 per annum, left at various periods by benevolent persons.

Within the village are extensive glass works, and a corn and cotton mill, on the Dove. These employ the greater part of the labouring population who are not employed in agriculture.

The population of Tutbury in 1841 amounted to 1,835 persons.

---

## WALTON-UPON-TRENT

Is a parish and well-built village, on the east bank of the Trent,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles S. by W. from Burton-upon-Trent, contains 2,310 acres of fertile land, 88 houses, and 472 inhabitants. Population in 1801, 342; in 1831, 408. Rateable value, £3,381. The Marquis of Townsend is the principal owner and lord of the manor. Lady Wilmot Horton, Sir E. Disbrowe, and others, have estates here. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory valued in the King's book at £17 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., now £862. The Marquis of Townsend is patron, and the Rev. Thomas Perrott, is rector. The church, a neat ancient structure, with a very beautiful east window, was repaired at considerable expense, in 1827, by subscription. It contains many ancient monuments of rectors and others, particularly one to Lady Charlotte, daughter of George, Earl of Buckinghamshire, and wife of Edward Disbrowe, Esq., who died 1798. The rectory is a handsome mansion S. W. of the church, has 69A. 36P. of glebe; the tithes were commuted in 1840, for £677 18s. King Edward II., is said to have forded the Trent at this place, when in pursuit of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and the rebellious Barons. A handsome bridge was erected over the Trent, in 1834, at a cost of £5,500, raised in £10 shares. It is built of iron and wood, and rests on

iron piles. The Hall, a handsome house in the village, is the seat of Matthew Gisborne, Esq. The Birmingham and Derby Railway have a station  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile W. from the village. *Borough Field*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, *Hill Farm*, 1 mile, *Oaklands*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, are farms S. E. from the village.

At domesday survey this manor was in the crown: it was afterwards given to Hugh Lupus. Queen Isabella, in 1337, granted it to Henry de Ferrars of Chartley, from whom it passed by descent to the present possessor.

---

#### WILLINGTON

Is a parish and village, and is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Trent, over which there is a bridge, 7 miles S. W. from Derby, 5 miles N. E. from Burton-upon-Trent, contains 1,260 acres of light fertile land, 98 houses, and 409 inhabitants. Population in 1801, 305; in 1831, 402. Rateable value, £3,204. Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal owner. Repton Corporation own 224A., and Mr. Shorthose, 30A. The Rev. F. W. Spilsbury, owns a neat mansion near the Trent. The Grand Trunk canal passes near the north side of the village, on which Messrs. Smith and Son, of Gainsborough, have a large warehouse, coal wharf, and boat-building establishment. The Birmingham and Derby railway goes through the village, and occupies 15 acres of land. The line crosses two of the streets by stone bridges. The

means of approach from the station to the trains is by a flight of 28 steps. A neat stone birdge of five arches crosses the Trent, which was built by subscription, and opened August, 1839, on which there is a handsome toll-house. It cost £9,000, and the approaches to it £3,000. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £4 17s. 3d.; now £80, augmented with £800 of Queen Anne's bounty, vested in land at Ashby, Leicestershire. The corporation of Etwall and Repton, are patrons. The W. Stoddart, M. A., of Repton, incumbent, who has 35A. 20P. of glebe and tithe allotment in the parish. The church, is an ancient structure, with nave, chancel, and transept, with a pinnacled tower and 3 bells, which was built in 1824, at a cost of £80, defrayed by F. W. Spilsbury, and the bells were recast at a cost of £30. It was repewed, and a north transept erected at a cost of £300, mostly defrayed by Sir Francis Burdett and the Rev. F. W. Spilsbury. Here are several neat mural tablets. The Methodists have a small chapel, built in 1835, and the Baptists have also a small chapel. The Odd Fellows have a lodge, and there is a Sick Club. The Feast is held on the first Sunday after September the 19th. The manor of Domesday survey belonged partly to the King and partly to Ralph Fitzhubert. King Henry II. gave a manor to Burton abbey. The other manor appears to have been given with the church by the family of Willington, to the prior



and convent of Repton, to whom the tithes were appropriated in 1223. William Westcote conveyed this manor, about the year 1554, to Sir John Porte, founder of Repton school.

---

## YOXALL

Is a large and well-built village, in a pleasant valley, near the S. W. border of the now enclosed forest of Needwood, and 7 miles N.N.E. of Lichfield, upon the Ashbourn road. It was anciently a market town, and is a member of the honour of Tutbury. It is supplied with water by the rapid stream of the Swerbourn, which flows through the forest, and falls into the Trent about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of the village. The parish includes several hamlets and scattered houses, and contains 1582 inhabitants, and 4791A. 1R. 17P. of land, of which upwards of 1200 acres are new enclosures in the *Yoxall Ward of Needwood Forest*. The church is an ancient gothic fabric, dedicated to St. Peter. It has a nave, chancel, side aisles, and a square tower, and is a rectory, in the incumbency of the Rev. Edward Willes, and in the patronage of Chandos Leigh, Esq., who is also lord of the manor. At the enclosure, 174A. 3R. 4P. of land was allotted in lieu of the rectorial tithes of that part of Needwood forest which lies within this parish. Two cattle fairs are held here yearly, on February the 12th, and October the 19th. Yoxall was for nearly half a century, the residence of the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, eminent for his writings, as a

divine and poet, and distinguished for his benevolence and many christian virtues. He died in 1846, and his son, Thomas Gisborne, Esq., now resides here.

---

## NEEDWOOD FOREST.

“Oft have I, through this solemn glade  
Of old dismember’d hollies, stray’d,  
Whose bold bare rugged brows are seen  
Thrust through the mantling ever-green;  
Tall clust’ring columns here ascend,  
And there in Gothic arches bend;  
Whilst, as the silver sun-beams rise,  
Imagin’d temples strike my eyes,  
With tottering spire, and mouldering wall,  
And high roof nodding to it’s fall.”

“Now let me seek in pensive mood  
The rude recesses of the wood;  
And, where congenial gloom extends,  
Think of lost hopes and distant friends;  
Of scenes, whose pleasures fled too fast,  
And hours most valued now they’re past!  
Beside me lies a dingle deep,  
With shaggy banks, abrupt and steep;  
Through vistas wild my course I bend,  
Till day-light opens at the end:  
Where from intoxicating height  
Bursts the wide prospect on my sight.  
The terrace bold, on which I stand,  
Steps broad and forward on the land;  
Rude hills compose the side-long scene,  
With crofts and cottages between:  
The various landscape onward spreads  
O’er cultur’d plains and verdant meads,  
And seats, and towns, and hamlets rise,  
Where yon smoke curls into the skies;  
And spires that pierce through tufted trees,  
Till faintly fading by degrees,  
Beyond, in wild confusion lost,  
The hills’ blue tops in clouds are lost.”

*Mundy’s Needwood Forest.*

This interesting, extensive, and picturesque district, lies to the west of the town of Burton. It was

once a favourite resort of royalty, and of the nobility, and gentry of the county, who, here eagerly pursued, "the cheerful sport of hunting."

Needwood formerly belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster, but came into possession of the Crown in the reign of Henry IV.; the landowners and others still claiming the same rights to which they had previously been entitled, such as depasturing their cattle, use of firewood, and certain other privileges, which were enjoyed by them for a long period unmolested, until the act for enclosure passed in 1801, which empowered the Commissioners to disafforest it, and to divide and allot the soil; the enclosure was completed in 1811. By this act of parliament, the greater portion of this once proud forest, was stript of its ancient glories; the leafy monarchs of the wood fell before the enterprising hand of the agriculturist, and were carried away for timber, or burned for charcoal, or manure. The affrighted deer were killed without mercy, or fled away to distant parks and plantations. Desolation reigned on every side, until agriculture had triumphed over the somewhat sterile soil, clothing it again with verdure and fertility.

Many picturesque spots, too rugged for the plough, were however spared; and the remains of the forest to this day, present successively hills and pleasant vales of every variety of aspect, to which frequent abrupt and jagged precipices, afford a striking and beautiful contrast, while the noble oaks and other

trees, shoot up in vigorous luxuriance, as in the days of its early glory.

The dark and shady glens of Needwood, afford a delicious retreat in the blaze of a summer's day, presenting enough of sylvan beauty and of sequestered nooks, to draw the attention of the tourist. The spreading prospects around, and the fine sweep of its hills and precipices, must delight every lover of scenic beauty; and not to such alone need enjoyment be confined, for the overshadowed pathways, brushy banks, and mossy slopes, present an ample field for the researches of the naturalist.

Needwood Forest, in its original state, contained about 9500 acres of land, and was included in the 4 parishes of Tutbury, Hanbury, Tatenhill, and Yoxall, extending about 7 miles in length, and 3 in breadth.

One of the most interesting remains of the sylvan glories of this forest, is, an immense oak tree, designated as the SWILCAR OAK. This tree is of enormous magnitude, and very imposing in appearance. It is supposed to be upwards of 600 years old. It measures 21 feet round the stem, at the height of five feet; and is estimated to contain at least 1000 feet of timber.

“ High in the midst with many a frown,  
Huge SWILCAR shades his tresses brown;  
Outspreads his bare arms to the skies,  
The ruins of six centuries.”

Needwood still forms a separate ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and at the enclosure, a spacious church was erected for the use of the inhabitants. Ten



acres were given by the King, for the site of the church, parsonage house, and church yard ; and 150 acres for the support of the minister. The present incumbent is the Rev. H. Price.















LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 021 399 141 3